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BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1855. VOL. 6---NO 7

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L. D. STARKE,

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POETRY.

WHICH LOVE IS BEST.

BY ISABELLA GRAHAM WEBB.

n I was in my fifteenth year,
d what the world called fair,
ed a youth whose eyes were dark,
d raven black his hair,
ittle heart went pit-a-pat
hene'er he passed me by,
if he'd look at other maids,
sit me down and sigh.

e was in his silvery voice,
ad he would softly tell
dearer far than aught besides
loved his Isabel;
as he trembling told his love,
lushed and mine confessed;
then, O! I was very sure,
e first love was the best.

hastened on. Two summers more
eir splendors o'er me threw,
ancy changed, I now adored
o laughing eyes of blue,
irst love's voice its sweetness lost,
s eyes, methought, grew im,
much I marvell'd how I e'er
d loved or fancied him.

econd love now whispered me
at I was wondrous fair;
Cupid wanton'd in my eyes,
d revelled in my hair;
raight we vowed our little hearts
ould own no other guest,
then—why, then, I had no doubt
at *second love* was best.

oon, alas! another change
as o'er my fancy thrown;
eauty of my second love
more in splendor shone,
rshipped at another shrine;
ne eyes had had their day;
el. O! yes, I dearly loved
e eyes of sparkling gray.

[illegible] of blue,
[illegible]
nce 'er my e[illegible]
hich seemed to love at last
ccents like a seraph's voice
eet on my ear did fall;
then—yes, then, I thought and felt
ird love was best of all.

did my fancy, fickle jade!
r years her wanderings keep;
many a solemn vow I breath'd
passion wild and deep;
eason came to fancy's aid,
is lesson to impart,
lasting love is only bound
a pure and kindred heart.

ght and found that kindred heart,
d now all change defy;
ore there's magic in a form,
r lustre in an eye;
e fading charms no more I heed,
y spirit is at rest,
ow I feel, and know, indeed,
at *last love* is the best.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTTING AN OLD FRIEND.

ny years ago, the good ship 'Cleopa-
rrived in Baltimore, with a hundred
ge passengers from the Emerald Isle.
ng the number were two young men
Tyrone, who had married just on the
f sailing, and had come with their
m brides to seek their fortunes in
rica. The latter had grown up side
de from girlhood, and were intimate
ters. The former were no less inti-
and attached to each other.

e names of these adventurers were
nce Leary and his wife Margaret, and
O'Shane and his wife, or Bridget.
first idea of coming to America had
suggested by Leary, who was a quick,
ligent young man, and had conceived
notion that a fortune was to be made
e new country across the Atlantic,
which ever and anon were coming
most inspiring intelligence to the en-
rising and ambitious. He had been
ng two or three years gardener for an
gentleman, in whose family Maggy,
wife, had for sometime acted as waiting
. O'Shane was a draper's clerk; he
been better educated than Leary, both
regards school and home education;
the same could be said of Bridget in
paring her with Margaret. Nothwith-
ding this, the young men and their
es, as has been said, were intimate
nds, and when the matter of going to
erica was decided upon by Leary and
gy, O'Shane and Biddy were not long in making up their minds to go with them.

After settling for their passage and entering the vessel in which they were to sail, their joint wealth consisted of but twenty sovereigns. This was to be the basis of their fortunes in the New World. Leary, who was a great deal more talkative than his friend, had a great deal to say about what they should do in America. He proposed that they should unite their interests and stand by each other in good or evil fortune.

'Heaven knows, Andy,' he would sometimes say, 'that I'd divide me last crust, with yees, ony day. And Maggy has the same feelin' for Biddy, bless her sweet soul!'

To expressions of this kind the more thoughtful and reserved, but equally warm hearted Andy would reply, that while he could lift a hand or earn a penny the friends of his early years should be as the members of his own household.

With such feelings, and in mutual confidence, the young emigrants landed in Baltimore, where they soon made the acquaintance of some of their own countrymen, and gained a little information in regard to business and the prospect before them. Neither of these were found to be very encouraging Leary was the first who obtained employment; it was in the capacity of laborer in digging out cellars and foundations for houses about being erected. This was several weeks after their arrival, and when their few sovereigns had become much fewer than when they set their foot in a land of strangers. It was some time after this before O'Shane got any thing to do, and this was not until he had seen nearly his last farthing gone. During the discouraging period that elapsed between the finding of work by Leary and the getting of employment by O'Shane, not a word was said by the former, who had become very reserved towards O'Shane about dividing his last crust with him and Biddy.

A single sovereign remained of the ten which made up the entire wealth of O'Shane when he landed in the United States, and his chances of getting something to do seemed no better than at first. This sovereign he determined to invest in sundry small wares, and try what he could do in peddling them about from house to house. In this he was more successful than he expected; his profits were, from the first, enough to meet his small expenses, and afterwards to gradually increase his stock in trade, which, from being only the value of a sovereign at first, was in the course of a few months, worth many sovereigns.

The digging of cellars was hard work, much harder than attending to a gentleman's garden, and Leary, as soon as he saw that O'Shane was doing very well at peddling, became so much dissatisfied with his employment that he determined to give it up and try what he could do with the 'pack.' He had nearly five sovereigns laid by, and was about investing these, under the advice of his friend O'Shane, in goods suitable for the trade of a peripatetic dealer, when he was taken sick, and lay ill for some weeks. His expenses and doctor's bill, during this time, took away all of his little capital, and he was about starting with a soured spirit to his spade and mattock, when O'Shane generously offered to loan him enough to make a fair start as a peddler. With grateful feelings his kind tender was accepted.

The interest of the two young men being now more really united than they had yet been, and as both were required to be much from home, a small house was taken between them, and their families united, in order to lessen expense. This arrangement continued for about a year and a half, during which period both Leary and O'Shane reaped a very fair harvest on their labors. At the end of this time, the former, having saved about three hundred dollars, laid by his pack and opened a 'grocery and liquor store.' About the same time a situation at the South, with a very fair salary, was offered to O'Shane, and accepted by him. At this point, the ways by which the two friends were to travel in the world, diverged. They parted with many sincere expressions of friendship, and mutual pledges to aid each other in any future extremities, if the power to do so remained.

With three hundred dollars, shrewdness, industry, and economy in personal and family expenses, success in the 'grocery and liquor' business was a thing certain. Six years from the day Leary put up his sign, he sold out his shop and commenced the business of a wholesale dealer in groceries in general, but rum and whiskey in particular, on Bowley's wharf. He was then worth some ten or fifteen thousand dollars, and deemed it but due to his increased importance as a merchant, to assume a style of living rather more imposing than the back rooms and second stories of a grog shop. But even in gratifying his pride, Leary was cautious not to put the main chance in jeopardy. A house at four hundred dollars rent, and five or six hundred dollars laid out in parlor and some additional chamber furniture, covered the length and breadth of his extravagance at this era of his history. During the whole of this period, he had heard nothing from O'Shane, except that on his arrival at Charleston, the place of his destination, he had found all as had been represented to him, and that the situation he had accepted would enable him, if he kept his health, to lay up some little.

The change that had passed over Terence Leary in ten years was quite remarkable. When he landed from the 'Cleopatra,' he was a fair specimen of a rough, healthy, coarse, young Irishman, and retained this appearance until he got behind his own counter, at which time a gradual process of transformation commenced.—The corduroy trowsers gave way to cassinet pants, the coarse roundabout to a long-tailed coat, and the seal-skin cap to a black beaver with a shining surface; the stout, we'l greased brogans that had carried him many a mile, over rough roads as well as smooth ones, were thrown aside, and boots, well blacked, worn in their stead; they were the first blacked boots that had ever covered his feet. In this new dress, Leary, at first, scarcely knew himself, but he was not long in forgetting that he had ever worn any garments of inferior quality. The constant attendance upon customers with the necessity of handling himself all the various commodities which he had to sell, prevented Leary from making any further material alterations in his every day external appearance, until he ceased to be a retail dealer, and wrote himself 'a merchant.' At this period, the change in the man was very apparent. He stood at least two inches higher; the reason was, his chin had become elevated precisely that much further above the point where the collar bones rest against the sternum. He shaved, or was shaved every morning; there was a time when once or twice a week was deemed sufficient. His linen was faultless, and renewed every morning; his black coat and pants guiltless of every sign of hard service.

A few years more, and Terence Leary, Esq., was a man of wealth, standing, and importance—one of 'the first merchants' in the city. A porter, laboring man, or clerk, was now treated by him more like a dog than a human being. He had no sympathies whatever with the poorer classe—actually despising everything not possessed of golden attractions.

One day, it was twenty years from the time the ways of the young Irishmen became divergent, Leary was sitting in his counting-room, when two natives of the Emerald Isle, a man and a woman, entered the store. They were plainly, but not roughly dressed. Leary recognized them in an instant; they were Andy and Biddy O'Shane. The sight of them did not give him much pleasure, especially as there were present in his counting-room two or three merchants of the 'first standing.'

'Go and see what these people want,' he said abruptly, and in a tone of command, to one of his clerks. 'If they ask for me, tell them I'm engaged, and can't see them now.'

The clerk met Andy and Biddy halfway down the store.

'Is Mr. Leary in?' asked O'Shane.

'He is engaged at present.'

'No matter, he will see us,' replied O'Shane, pushing on past the clerk, who tried, but in vain, to keep him back.

To the consternation of the merchant, O'Shane, and Biddy entered boldly into his counting room, the former extending his hand as he advanced to him, and saying, with a voice of pleasure,—

'Terence, mon, how are yees?'

But Leary fixed a cold, repulsive look upon his old, warm-hearted friend, and declined taking his hand.

'Don't ye know me, mon? Don't ye know Andy O'Shane? Didn't we come from old Tyrone? bless the dear soil! and wasn't you a gardener's man there, and I a draper's clerk? And wasn't Biddy, here, and your own wife, Maggy, as intimate as born sisters? Terence Leary, mon, don't ye know me now?'

The Irishman spoke with enthusiasm.

'Go 'way man; go 'way,' said Leary, turning his head and waving his hand for O'Shane and his wife to retire; there is a time for all things, and a place for all things.'

The whole manner of the Irishman instantly changed, and he drew himself up with dignity—

'Go 'way d'ye say, Terence Leary?' he replied; 'go 'way is it now? It wasn't so, Teddy, when ye got the fever from hard work, in the hot sun, diggin' cellars, and spent all y'r money, with the doctors. Oh no, it wasn't go 'way then, Teddy. It wasn't go way when I loaned ye two sovereigns to fit ye out for a tramp with the pack, and helped ye on till y'r feet after the sickness? Oh no, it wasn't go way then, Teddy. But never mind; the world is wide, and so, good-bye till yees. Come, Biddy.'

And O'Shane turned and walked slowly away with his wife.

Leary was angry and mortified beyond measure at this interview, by which former low associates and former low occupations were exposed to two or three dignified merchants, who pityin his embarrassed position, soon withdrew and left him to his no very pleasant reflections.

Mrs. Margaret Leary was no less outraged by the assurance of their old acquaintances, when her husband related what had happened, than had been Mr. Terence Leary himself.

'We'll have 'em thrusting themselves upon us, I suppose, next thing. Biddy was always bold and forward, and never had any sense of propriety; but she will not want to come here twice, if she comes, once. I can tell her.'

A few hours after this remark was made Mrs. Leary was informed that there was a woman in the parlor who wished to see her.

'Who is it?' was asked.

'She says her name is O'Shane.'

The color instantly mounted to the lady's face.

'Tell her I am not at home.'

The servant went back to the parlor.

'Mrs. Leary is not at home.'

'But you told me,' returned Mrs. O'Shane, 'that she was at home.'

'I know,' said the waiter rudely, 'but I find that she is not at home to *you*.'

'You told her my name'

'Yes.'

'What did you say it was?'

'Mrs. O'Shane.'

'You are certain?'

'Yes, sure of it.'

The visitor retired slowly, with her eyes cast down. There were bitter feelings at her heart. The friend of her early years, the companion of her early trials, the partner of her hopes and fears, to meet with whom, and to find affection unchanged, had been the dear hope of many years, had turned coldly from her.

'Not at home to *me*. Tried and found wanting. Ah, well! better to know this than take by the hand a false-hearted friend.'

Leary and his wife were no little disturbed by the occurrences just related.—The assurance of O'Shane and Biddy in supposing that they could now have any association with them, was surprising; and their presumption in thrusting themselves forward, an unpardonable offence.

Days and weeks went by, but O'Shane and his wife came not again near the old friends of other days who wished to forget them. This was a relief to the Learys, who for some time after lived in dread of another visitation.

In the western part of the city, among a number of elegant houses in the process of erection, one larger and more indicative of the substantiality of its owner, went steadily up from basement to cornice, and stood forth to the eye an object of admiration, and a proof of wealth in the builder.

'That will be a splendid residence,' said Leary to a mercantile friend, with whom he happened to be walking one Sunday afternoon. 'I wonder who it is for.'

'It is said to be for a New Orleans merchant of great wealth, who has retired from business, and intends residing here for the purpose of educating his younger children.'

'Ah! do you know his name?'

'I heard it, but do not remember it now.'

'I like to see these men of wealth coming to our city. It is one of the most beautiful in the country. He must be a man of considerable property to build a house like that.'

'They say he is worth half a million!'

'Indeed.'

'Yes. Like yourself, he started I am told, with nothing, and made his own fortune.'

The allusion to himself, as having started with nothing, was not entirely agreeable to Mr. Leary. He did not want people to know that he had come up from the lower classes in society, and fondly imagined that this was a secret known to but few. A reference to the fact, therefore, was like throwing cold water upon him.

'Have you met him?' asked he, because it was necessary to say something.

'Yes. He is a plain, but very gentlemanly man. There is nothing ostentatious about him; nothing that marks the purse-proud rich man—no upstart arrogance in his character. I wish I could remember his name, but no matter. It is O' something. O', O', O',—no. I cannot get it. By the way, Mr. Leary, I believe he is a countryman of yours, and that reminds me of a firstrate story I heard of him. It is capital! One of the best things that has occurred for some time.—Have you heard it?'

'No.'

'Well, it is first-rate. Some twenty or thirty years ago, this gentleman arrived in our country with his wife green from Ireland. They came in company with another young couple of the same grade in society; one I believe was a gardener, and the other had been in a draper's store, and came to seek their fortunes. A few sovereigns each were all they possessed.—Both the men and their wives had been friends from early years, and were attached to each other. In coming to this country, they pledged a lasting friendship and a lasting interest in each others welfare.—For a time their way in life lay side by side, but there was some thing in the conduct of the friend of this O' O'—what's his name? O'Shane! Yes, now I have it. O'Shane is his name, Mr. Leary.'

The merchant, who was so full of the good story, did not observe the marked effect the announcement of this name had upon his auditor. He went on—

'O'Shane noticed some things in the conduct of his friend that he did not much like; as, for instance, when fortune smiled a little upon him, he was distant toward O'Shane, and said nothing about dividing his last penny with him as before; but when things looked dark with him and bright with O'Shane, he was exceedingly glad to bask in his friend's sunshine. Still, notwithstanding this, O'Shane was attached to him, and their wives were like sisters. They started in the world as peddlers, O'Shane loaning his friend, who had spent all his money in sickness, enough to get a well filled pack. In order to lessen expenses, they rented a small house, and their wives lived together while they were away.

At length, the friend saved enough to set up a grog-shop, and O'Shane accepted a situation at the South. They parted, and never met again until six months ago—twenty years having elapsed since they separated. The friend made enough money in a few years, by selling grog, to get into a more decent and respectable business. He became a wholesale dealer, and is now, I am told, one of our wealthy merchants. But he is represented as being exceedingly proud of his position in society, at the same time that he is haughty and overbearing to those in humbler circumstances. With him, I suppose, as with too many others, money, not worth, makes the man.

'O'Shane, who was a far worthier man, pushed ahead at the South; not by selling rum, however—he was above that—but by fair and honorable trade. Two years ago he went to New Orleans, having amassed about fifty thousand dollars in Charleston, and entered into the cotton brokerage business, from which he retires with half a million honestly made. But now for the best of the story. O'Shane had not seen or heard direct from his friend for fifteen years; but he understood how he was getting along, and ascertained on his arrival in Baltimore that he kew nothing of his altered fortunes. So what do you think he does? He knew that if he came as po sessor of half a million, he would be received with open arms and he would never know whether a spark of old and true regard remained. He therefore determined to test his friend. In order to do this, a few days after his arrival in the city, he called, in company with Biddy, his wife, both plainly but n t meanly dressed, at the store of the merchant and claimed acquaintance. Two or three persons happened to be present at the time, and I am told, they describe the scene as being rich beyond anything they ha l ever seen. The merchant did not know them, and O'Shane to refresh his memory, reminded him, in an assumed brogue, of old Ireland, and what they had been there, and of their early toils and struggles in this country. It is said he spoke with much feeling. But the outraged merchant bid him begone in a towering passion.

'After that, O'Shane's wife called to see the friend of her early years, hoping that she might not be as badly changed as her husband. She sent up her name, and received for an answer that the lady was not at home; or as the servant said, not at home to *her*.

'It was enough. O'Shane saw that his old friend was unworthy of his regard and will treat him hereafter as a stranger.'

Leary and his communicative companion were walking along, the former with his head bent down and his eyes upon the pavement, in order to conceal the expression of his face. After the narrative was closed, and while smarting comments were being made thereon, Leary looked up and found himself almost face to face with O'Shane and his wife, both with the appearance and bearing of people who moved in and were used to good society. They looked at him with the look of strangers, and his eyes dropped beneath their gaze.

'That's the very man now,' said Leary's companion, as they passed on.

Leary knew it too well. And he also knew very soon after, that his conduct was notorious, and that people despised him for his purse-proud arrogance; while O'Shane was respected for his sterling qualities as a man—his true heart and sound head, as much as for his wealth. He never forgave O'Shane in his heart for what he had done; but his anger was impotent. He sometimes met him in society, but O'Shane's bearing was that of a perfect stranger. Every now and then people would introduce them, when they would bow with cold politeness as if they had never seen each other before. Mrs. Leary and Mrs. O'Shane also met occasionally. But it was Biddy and Maggie no longer.

From the California Pioneer, July, 1855.

ONE OF JOHN PHŒNIX'S STORIES.

Dr. Tushmaker was never regularly bred as a physician or surgeon, but he possessed naturally a strong mechanical genius and a fine appetite; and finding his teeth of great service in gratifying the latter propensity, he concluded that he could do more good in the world and create more happiness therein by putting the teeth of the inhabitants in good order, than in any other way, so Tushmaker became a dentist. He was the man that first invented the method of placing small cog-wheels in the back teeth for the more perfect mastication of food, and he claimed to be the original discoverer of that method of filling cavities with a kind of putty, which, becoming hard directly, causes the tooth to ache so grievously that it has to be pulled, thereby giving the dentist two successive fees for the same job. Tushmaker was one day seated in his office, in the city of B s on Massachusetts, when a stout old fellow named Byles presented himself to have a back tooth drawn. The dentist seated his patient in the chair of torture, and opening his mouth, discovered there an enormous tooth, on the right hand side, about as large, as he afterwards expressed it, 'as a small Polyglot Bible.' I shall have trouble with this tooth, thought Tushmaker, but he clapped on his heaviest forceps, and pulled. It didn't come. Then he tried the turn-screw, exerting his utmost strength, but the tooth wouldn't stir. 'Go away from here,' said Tushmaker to Byles, 'and return in a week, and I'll draw that tooth for you, or know the reason why.' Byles got up, clapped a handkerchief to his jaw, and put forth. Then the dentist went to work, and in three days he invented an instrument which he was confident would pull any-thing. It was a combination of the lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, wedge and screw. The castings were made, and the machine put up in the office, over an iron chair, rendered perfectly stationery by iron rods going down into the foundations of the granite building. In a week old Byles returned; he was clamped into the iron chair, the forceps connected with the machine attached firmly to the tooth, and Tushmaker stationing himself in the rear, took hold of a lever four feet in length. He turned it slightly. Old Byles gave a groan, and lifted his right leg. Another turn; another groan, and up went the leg again. 'What do you raise your leg for?' asked the doctor. 'I can't help it,' said the patient. 'Well,' rejoined Tushmaker, 'that tooth is bound to come now.' He turned the lever clear round, with a sudden jerk, and snapped old Byles' head clean and clear from his shoulders, leaving a space of four inches between the severed parts! They had a post mortem examination—the roots of the tooth were found extending down the right side, through the right leg, and turning up in two prongs under the sole of the right foot! 'No wonder,' said Tushmaker, 'he raised his right leg.' The jury thought so too, but they found the roots much decayed and five surgeons swearing that mortification would have ensued in a few months, Tushmaker was cleared on a verdict of 'justifiable homicide.' He was a little shy of that instrument for sometime afterward: but one day an old lady, feeble and flacid, came in to have a tooth drawn, and thinking it would come out very easy, Tushmaker concluded just by way of variety, to try the machine. He did so, and at the first turn drew her old lady's skeleton completely and entirely from her body, leaving her a mass of quivering jelly in the chair! Tushmaker took her home in a pillow-case. She lived seven years after that, and they called her the 'India-Rubber Woman.' She had suffered terribly with the rheumatism, but after this occurrence never had a pain in her bones. The dentist kept them in a glass case. After this, the machine was sold to the contractor of the Boston Custom House and it was found that a child of three years of age could, by a single turn of the screw, raise a stone weighing twenty-three tons. Smaller ones were made, on the same principle, and sold to the keepers of hotels and restaurants. They were used for boning turkeys. There is no moral to this story whatever, and it is possible that the circumstances may have become slightly exaggerated. Of course, there can be no doubt of the truth of the main incidents.

THE RATTLESNAKE BOY.

While the old retired whalemen and young men of enterprise are trying to catch the monster inhabitant of Silver Lake, the public may amuse itself by reading the following remarkable case reported in the Herald of Truth, Raleigh, North Carolina, by Wesley, a correspondent in the mountains;

'Quite on the top of the Blue Ridge, near the Yancey line, North Carolina, there lives a lad in many particulars much like a snake. He is, from appearance, about fourteen years old, well grown and looks quite healthy. His talk to a stranger is very indistinct, his tongue seeming too heavy, very often thrust beyond the mouth, with a rolling vibratory motion. His back, which I saw and touched myself, is pied with light and livid colors, much like the dark rattlesnake; it also possesses a scaly nature, smooth, when rubbed downward, but quite rough when the hand passes upward. His hands are covered with hard, bony excrescences, as if disposed to form a rattle. He has a strange taste for music—excelled only by serpents, which are charmed from their victims by music. When the winter has gone, and spring comes with a smiling sun, great caution is required to prevent his running into the woods, he showing a strong disposition to steal into the wild forest, there to enjoy himself by lying on old logs, or at other times dashing without sense of fear, into the waters of the Lynnvile, running not far from his mother's home.

'It it said the mother was, before the birth of this strange son, walking through an old field in search of reeds, to be used as quills in weaving. She stepped on a rattlesnake, but without being bitten.—After turning round, with not much affright, she proceeded to dispatch the venomous beats, which mothers and daughters are not afraid to attempt in these mountains. But strange to tell, that son, in body in mind, beast marks of his mother's peril—marks of the squamous monster, whose chilling rattle was heard, and whose writhings of death were felt by that mother, while *bruising the serpent's head!*'

WET NURSES TO ORDER

'Tim! Tim Dolon!' shouted the master of Kildare House, at the top of his voice.

'Here, your honor,' was Tim's reply from below, and in a moment a shock of red hair, accompanied by an indescribable physiognomy and an ungainly person, appeared in the presence.

'Tim, quick; saddle a horse and ride down to the village and hire the first woman you can find with a young child, and bring her home with you, never mind the price,' said the master.

'Sorra a one of me knows who I'll get, yer honor,' returned Tim.

'What! not a woman in the village that has a young child?' asked Mr. O'Connor.

'Divil a one, saven yer presence, sence blessed Father Moriarty was called to heaven two long years agone,' was Tim's reply.

'What shall we do?' What shall we do?' exclaimed the master, wringing his hands.

'Why, what's the matter with ye?' cried Tim.

'The doctor says, that if we don't get a wet nurse this night my infant heir is doomed.'

'Oh, why didn't ye say so?' returned Tim, 'I'll find ye one immagetly.

In a few minutes a terrible uproar was heard below, and Mrs. Moriarty, the nurse in ordinary, rushed in the parlor shrieking out—

'Murther ye villian! honoa-mon-dhiou! to ye, Tim Dolen, for ever; ah mio!'

'What under heaven is the matter?' demanded the astonished master, 'what does all this mean at such a time?'

'That playgard Tim, yer honor,' replied the infuriated dame, 'that playgard Tim, dared to call me out, and when I wasn't mindin' him, catches me by the heels and souces me entirely.'

'Oh! wurraw astrew!—the divil resave ye, ye tief of the world!'

'Why, you scoundrel,' exclaimed Mr. O'Conner, seizing him by the collar, 'how dare you?'

'Bless yer honor,' said Tim, 'and yer honor's beautiful lady, and yer honor's illegant jewel of a baby, that shan't die at all at all, I was jist makin' a wet nurse ov her sure; if you want a wetter one, jist say the worrud, and I'll fill the but up to the top.'

No SECTS IN HEAVEN.—The celebrated Whitfield, when preaching on one occasion from the balcony of the Court-house, Philadelphia, cried out, lifting his eyes to heaven: 'Father Abraham, who have yon got in your bosom? Any Episcopalians?' 'No!' 'Any Presbyterians?' 'No!' 'Baptists?' 'No!' 'Have you any Methodists there?' 'No!' 'Have you any Independents or Seceders?' 'No! no!' 'Why, who have you then!' 'We don't have these names here. All here are Christians, believers in Christ.' 'Oh is that the case? Then God help us all to forget party names, and to become Christians in deed and in truth!'

☞ As from habit one looks at a watch which no longer goes, so turns the eye to those of beauty, from which love no longer looks out to us.

When typo finds a little space,
Like *this*, with nothing in it,
The fellow struts up to his case,
And fills it in a minute.

VARIETIES.

☞ 'The victory is not always to the strong,' as the boy said when he killed a skunk with a brick-bat.

☞ Your conversation is the index of your intellect, and your actions show the bottom of your heart.

☞ Jim Smicks puts everything to use. His wife has a bald head, and he strops his razor on it.

☞ True happiness in life is oly to be found when the conscience is pure and clear.

☞ How sublime is the virtue that still plants without any expectation that it shall ever reap. He most emulates the Deity who plants trees for future generations.

☞ A flower worn on a pretty girl's breast retains its sweetness a great while. Artificial roses may be scented in that way.

☞ Why is a lady's veil like a dim telescope? Because, it affords *glimpses* of bright heavenly *orbs*.

☞ If Julius saw his mamma coming down the street, what great man would it remind you of?—Julius Cæsar (sees her.)

☞ Why is a baker a most improvident man? Because he is always selling what he kneads himself.

☞ 'I am bored to death,' said a slatternly girl.—'Yes, I perceive, you have holes in your stocking,' was the rejoinder of the listener.

☞ Why is a cow's tail like the letter F? Because it's at the end of beef.—Here's another quite as bad:—Why is an egg like a colt? Because it is not fit for use until it is broken.

☞ Sebastopol stands where it did.—The allies and the Russians hold their old positions. When *will* it be taken? The Russians say 'never,' the allies answer, 'shortly.' In the meantime, the world is looking on, impatient for the result.

TO YOUNG LADIES.—In all your difficulties or perplexities, you should consult the best friend you have in the world—your mother. Her advice is worth more than the counsel of a thousand of your giddy-hearted companions.

ADVICE TO A PRETTY YOUNG WOMAN.—Don't put on airs and toss up your head, and look haughty. Such ways are very ridiculous in woman, though she is very prone to them. There is no necessity for them, for a dignified, well-bred woman can show her spirit, and show it most effectively, without any extravagance of look or gesture

☞ There is a fellow in Wisconsin so thin that a man has offered almost any price if he will allow himself to be cut up for lamp wicks. He is the same chap whose shadowe was mistaken for a shingle, and whittled to pieces by a travelling Yankee; and is a brother to the woman whose face was so thin and sharp that her husband used her to split wood with.

MORE ABOUT COURTSHIP.—Courtship should be conducted with every propriety and delicacy. The old adage about too much familiarty breeding contempt apppliesforcibly to its conduct. The lover should be tender, attentive, and respectful—the lady diffident, but not distant. Courtship is a delicious dream, a revelry of the soul, if properly conducted.

TO CURE JEALOUSY.—Never give way to jealousy. We all increase and aggravate our sorrows by brooding over them. If you have been neglected by your lover or husband, hide your tears, continue to do your duty cheerfully, whilst he is neglecting his, and the absent pigeon will come back to his nest, and love you the more for your generous forbearance.

LAUGH ON.—Laugh on, and never mind the censure of cynics. Joy is one of the greatest panaceas of life. It braces the nerves, makes the heart dance to pleasant music, and the very soul ring again with harmonious sounds. It is the delight of the good, makes sunshine when there would be all shadow and gloom, promotes domestic happiness, drives away sorrow and prepares the mind for the exigencies of the future: so laugh on, but laugh discreetly, and in due season. Exuberant mirth does not become any one.

A STRONG KISS.—Tennyson in his poem of 'Fatima,' relates the strongest case of suction within our knowledge at present.—Speaking of a lover's kiss he says, or rather she says:

I sat night when some one spoke his name,
From my swift blood, that went and came,
A thousand little shafts of flame
Were shivered in my narrow frame:
O love, O fire! *Once he drew,*
With one long kiss my whole soul through
My lips, as sunlight drinketh dew.

That's the strongest kiss we ever read about, and throws the Poor Man's Plaster completely in the shade. Phœbus! what a suction the fellow had!

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.—The following, by Richard Christian, has often been printed, but cannot be presented too often:—

Have thou no other gods but me:
Unto no image bow thy knee:
Take not the name of God in vain:
Honor thy father and mother too,
And see that thou no murder do.
From vile adultery keep thee clean;
And steal not, tho' thy state be mean.
Bear no false witness,—shun that blot;
What is thy neighbors's covet not.
Write these thy laws, Lord in my heart
And let me not from them depart.

A squaw in Central Michigan had a papoose on her arm that was exceeding white for a member of it race, which fact induced a gentleman to ask if it was not a half-breed; whereupon she replied—'No, no; not a drop of white blood about it—half Ingen and half missionary.'

GEN. CASS ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM AND THE POWER OF CONGRESS OVER THE TERRITORIES.

Below will be found a letter from Gen. Cass, defining fully and clearly his views upon Know-Nothingism and the power of Congress over the Territories;

DETROIT, Aug. 22, 1855:

To the Editor of the Detroit Free Press:

SIR:—The public journals contain a letter dated July 24th, written by Gen. Houston, which has just met my eye, and in which he says he perceives, by the papers of the day, that 'Gen. Cass has approved the platform of the American Order, as proclaimed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia.' I had observed the statements to which Gen. Houston alludes, and had let them pass unnoticed, for it would be a hopeless task to endeavor to correct all the misapprehensions and misrepresentations to which it is my lot, as well as that of all other public men, to be exposed in these days of party strife. And, indeed, I could not suppose that such assertions would deceive any one who had heard or had read my remarks in the Senate of the United States, on the fifth of February last, upon the presentation of the resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, instructing the Senators of that State to vote for an act of Congress prohibiting the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States. Upon that occasion, while declining to comply with those instructions, I took the opportunity to express my sentiments in relation to the new political movement, which sought to acquire and exercise power by secret combinations, bound together by the sanctions of an oath, which, it is said, made it the duty of its members to surrender their individual convictions to the expressed will of a majority of their associates. I then observed:

'Strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter in the progress of our country, as that which is now opening. The questions of constitutionality and policy, which have been so long the battle-cry of parties, are contemptuously rejected, and intolerance, religious and political, finds zealous, and it may be they will prove successful, advocates in this middle of the nineteenth century, boasting with much self-complacency of its intelligence, and in this free country, founded upon immigration, and grown prosperous and powerful by toleration. * * * We want no new parties, no new platforms, no new organizations, and the sooner these dangerous efforts are abandoned, the better will it be for us, and for those who are to follow us in this heritage of freedom.'

I might well suppose, after the expression of these views upon the floor of the Senate, and under circumstances of peculiar responsibility, that any further action on my part would be necessary to prove my my consisteney, as a disciple of the school of Washington and Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, in the rejection of a dangerous innovation, inconsistent with all the principles those patriots taught, and which, in effect, aims to transfer the great political duty of an American citizen from the light of day, where it should be exercised in this land of freedom, to secret conclaves, as unfriendly to calm investigation, as to wise and patriotic decision. But the extract from the letter of Gen. Houston has shown me that these reports have received more credit than I had believed, and this consideration has induced me thus publicly to notice and contradict them. My opinions, indeed, upon any subject are but of little consequence, except to myself, but, if they are worth referring to, they are worth the trouble of making the reference a true one.

I have no sympathy with this plan of political organization—none whatever; neither with the means it employs, or the objects it seeks to attain. Its secrecy, its oath-bound obligations, its control of th ebal lot-box, its system of proscription, striking both at political rights and religious duties, and its inevitable tendency to array one portion of the community against another, and to carry deadly finds into every corner of the land, of which we have just had a terrible proof, written in characters of blood, and are doomed to have many more, of this movement goes on, for this is but the first instalment of death, and how many others are to follow, and to what extent, and when the last is to be paid, and after what lamentable vicissitudes, is known only to Him who foresees events and can control them,—these characteristics mark it as the most dangerous scheme which has ever been introduced into our country to regulate its public action for its social condition. It is the *Orangeism* of a Republic, scarcely better in principle than its monarchical prototype—of a Republic whose freedom and equality justify as little as they invite the introduction of a machinery whose operation is concealed from public observation, but whose consequences are as clear as they are alarming.

Gen. Houston gives credence to the report that I approve 'the platform of the American order, as proclaimed to the world by the Convention at Philadelphia.' I am aware that changes have been made, both in the name and in some of the principles of this new organization. But these changes do not remove my objections to it. Its spirit of exclusion and intolerance remains, and, with it, its evils and its dangers. It is a book to which I cannot be reconciled, whatever edition, whether the new one or the old one, is offered to me. There is, indeed, one principle laid down in that convention which meets my concurrence, and that is, the declaration that 'Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territory of the United States.' I regret, however, that the body which thus pronounced against the exercise of the power did not also pronounce against its existence, but carefully *pretermitted*—to use its own words—the expression of any opinion upon that point. Still, I approve its action upon the subjects so far as it goes. It is a step in the right direction, and I should rejoice to see it followed by every political party in our country. It is a step, too, towards the security of political rights—this opposition to the legislation of Congress over the internal affairs of the people of the Territories and among others, over the relation of master and servant, or that of husband and wife, or parent and child; for the matters of domestic policy are subjects which should be left to the Territorial communities and to divest them of the power to regulate them, is an act of unmitigated despotism The negation of all power of interference by Congress in the internal government of the Territories, is the true constitutional, and the only safe and practicable one, and I am rejoiced that, after years of opposition—of obloquy, indeed—it is fast establishing itself upon impregnable grounds.

The misapprehension which has prevailed upon this grave subject, is among the most extraordinary political events of any time. One would naturally suppose, that in this country, the dogma of internal government by an irresponsible Legislature over a distant community, unrepresented in the ruling body, would find but little favor, and that the power to establish and put in operation a government might well be defended, while the power to control all the concerns of human life would be left without an advocate. The difference is broad and practical, and should be the dearer to us, as it was the very consideration urged by our Revolutionary fathers in their contest with the mother country which began by argument, but ended by arms. It was asserted as early as 1774, when the Continental Congress declared that the English colonists 'are entitled to free and EXCLUSIVE power of Legislation in their several provincial Legislatures, where their rights of representation 'can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and 'internal polity,' &c. In that great struggle, the patriots who conducted it conceded to the British Parliament the authority to organize colonial governments, but denied their right to touch the *internal polity* of the people. And for the support of that great principle, denied and derided as it is now, they went to war.

I observe that a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman, Governor Hunt of New York, in a letter just published, speak of the Nebraska Bill as 'based on the absurd theory of territorial sovereignty.' I never heard a man support that measure or approve it for such a reason. Gov. Hunt has mistaken the sneers of its enemies for the views of its friends.—The Nebraska bill rests upon no such theory—upon no theory at all, but upon the stable foundation of the federal constitution, and of the natural rights of man.

I know of no one who claims sovereignty for the Territories. All concede their dependence upon the United States. But within this relation, there are mutual rights and duties, and the question—what power may Congress lawfully exercise? and are the people of the Territories divested of all rights?—must be determined, not by politico-metaphysical considerations, arising out of the attribute of sovereignty, but by the constitution of the United States. To the law, and to the testimony. But that constitution, the general government is a government, not only of granted, but of limited powers, and Congress can exercise no authority which is not given by the great charter that brought it into existence. Let any man put his finger upon the clause of that instrument, which confers this power of internal interference, and I will abandon the principle, long as it has been cherished by me. And that is many years, as will appear by reference to the *Globe* of March 31st, 1832, which contains an article written by me, and entitled 'A review of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case.'

In that article I observe, that the clause of the constitution authorizing Congress, 'to "dispose of, and make all needful rules and "regulations respecting the territory or "other property of the United States, re-"fers to territorial rights, and grants no "jurisdiction over persons." Among other "things I say: "The power to dispose "of, and make needful rules and regula-"tions respecting the territory and other "property of the United States, and the "power to exercise general jurisdiction "over persons upon it, are essentially dif-"ferent and independent. The former is "general, and is given in the clause refer-"red to, the latter is special and is found "in another clause, and is confined to the "federal tract, (the District of Columbia,) "and to places purchased by consent of "the Legislature of the State in which the "same shall be, for the erection of forts "magazines, arsenals, dockyards and "other needful buildings." This is the same doctrine subsequently advocated, and more fully developed, in my Nicholson letter. I repeat that thispower of internal legislation cannot be found in the constitution, and vain have been the efforts, by passing into its service a thousand and one expressions in that instrument, to prove it to be there; a diversity of reference which, of itself, furnishes a strong presumption against the authority, even if there were no other grounds of objectsion.

Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in some considerations published by him upon this subject, and to which I have elsewhere referred, well remarked, that "there is no specific power "in the constitution which authorizes the "organization of territorial governments." He adds If this power be implied from "the specific power to regulate the disposi-"tion of the public lands, it must, under "the above rule, be limited to means suita-"ble to the end in view. If Congress go "beyond this in the organization of a terri-"torial government, they act without lim-"tation, and may establish a monarchly. "Admit that they may organize a gov-"ernment which shall protect the lands "purchased and provide for the adminis-"tration of justice among the settlers, is "does by no means follow that they may es-"tablish slavery." Judge McLean here brings the constitution of the United States to the support of the good old revolutionary doctrine, that the right to establish colonies or territories does not carry with it the just power to interfere with and regulate the domestic concerns of the people who inhabit them. He pronounces slavery to be one of these concerns, saying that 'It "is a municipal relation of limited extent, "and of an equally limited origin. It is a "domestic relation, over which the fed-"eral government can exercise no con-"trol."

I have never known the time when the Democratic party was called upon by higher considerations to adhere, faithfully and zealously, to their organization and their principles, than they are at this day. Our confederation is passing through the most severe trial that it has yet undergone. Unceasing efforts are making to excite hostile and sectional feelings, against which we were prophetically warned by the Father of his Country, and if these are successful, the days of this Constitution are numbered. The continued assaults upon the South, upon ts character, its constitutional rights, and its institutions, and the systematic perseverance and the bitter spirit with which these are pursued, while they warn the Democratic party of the danger, should also, incite it to united and vigorous action. They warn it, too, that the time has come when all other differences which may have divided it should give way to the duty of defending the constitution, and when that great party, coeval with the government, should be united as one man for the accomplishment of the work to which it is now called, and before it is too late. It is the American party, for it has neither sectional prejudices nor sectional preferences, and its care and its efforts extend wherever the constitution of its country extends, with equal regard to the rights and interests of all. I believe the fate of this great republic is now in its hands, and, so believing, I earnestly hope that its action will be firm, prompt, and united, yielding not one hair's breath of its time-honored principles, and resisting to the last the dangerous efforts with which we are menaced; and, if so, the victory of the constitution, I doubt not, will be achieved.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

From the Abingdou Democrat.

A FIRST RATE WITNESS—A DOCTOR OF DIVINITY ON THE STAND.

The readers of this paper need not any further assurance that the oaths which have been published as those taken by the Know-Nothing members, are correct, reliable, and veracious—the real Simon Pures. But some of the fraternity, who do not read it, affect to deny that there are any oaths at all. For the benefit of such, we copy an article from *Brownlow's Knoxville Whig*.

We have not the honor of this gentleman's acquaintance, but he is well known as a "great man" in this region of the world. His *peculiar* mode of conducting a political canvass has many imitators, not alone among the vulgar, but in the most select circles. His slang phrases are the delight of juvenile orators of a particular set, and his authority for a statement goes as far as any other's, in this portion of God's heritage—with some people.

He is a Doctor of Divinity—"a servant of the Most High"—a member and minister in a good church—and ought to be believed "on the present occasion."

To properly understand the following extract, it is perhaps necessary to explain that the Mr. Rogers referred to therein was the Know-Nothing candidate for the Senate in the Knoxville district. A Mr. Mabry was the anti-Know-Nothing candidate; and the latter was thought to be best qualified fo for the place by some of the "sworn" brotherhood. Whereupon the Knoxville Whig, edited by the Rev. Mr. Brownlow, D. D., says:

"When we were initiated into the Order, we took the following obligation, or oath administered upon the holy Bible, and not having withdrawn from the Order, and not intending to do so we feel bound by every consideration of honor and duty, to support Rogers:

"'You do solemnly swear before Almighty God and these witnesses, that so long as you are connected with this Organization, if not regularly dismissed from it, you will, *in all things*, political or social, so far as this Order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, when expressed in a lawful manner, though it may conflict with your personal preference.'

"All who are members of the Order, and continue to be, have the same obligation resting upon them, and if they have any regard for their honor and a *solemn duty*, they will vote for Rogers, though he may not be their 'personal preference.'"

Just think of it! "You do solmenly swear bofore Almighty God," &c., that "you will, *in all things*, POLITICAL and social, so far as this Order is concerned, *comply with the will of the majority*, when expressed in a lawful manner, though it may conflict with your personal preference!" Can such an order take root in the South?

[*Enquirer*.

THE FIRST KNOW-NOTHING.—An old Methodist friend of ours, who holds Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" next in his heart to the Bible, while he looks on Know Nothingism as a device of the devil to cheat American mankind out of all the elements of vital and truly evangelical Christianity it now possesses, has found in Bunyan the real founder of the family he so reprobates, and accordingly sends us the following:

'Much speculation has been indulged in with reference to the original stock, and from which the present delectable Know-Nothing family sprung. Its origiu is not very honorable, if we are to judge the family by the company in which it is found. Bunyan makes mention of old grandmother 'Know-Nothing' in his Pilgrim's Progress, thus: 'But, when Timorous was got home to her house, she sends for some of her neighbors to wit; Mrs. Inconsiderate, Mrs. Light-mind, and Mrs. Know-Nothing.'—This was a 'council' convened for the purpose of condemning the course of Christiana, the wife of Christian, who with her children had that morning started on a pilgrimage to the Celestial City.'

BALLOON ASCENSION ON HORSEBACK.—Mr. Elliott, who is well known in Petersburg as a daring æronaut, made an ascension from St. Louis last week on horseback. The Republican says:

"Agreeably to announcement, Mr. Elliott made his ærial voyage on horseback. The ground inside of the enclosure was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, to witness his perilous voyage; while outside the numbers could only be enumerated by thousands. There were many who thought the 'horse' would not go up; but, true to the appointed time, he was harnessed to the ærial car, and at a given signal, with Mr. Elliott on his back, off they went into the regions of air. The horse behaved himself most admirably, and looked around and down upon the earth apparently in the most perfect astonishment. His hoofs never for a moment 'clawed the air,' but he contented himself by gazing, in most perfect horse wonder, at the peculiar situation of things. Mr. Elliott seemed as much at home upon his charger as if he were upon a macadamized road. As far as the eye could reach, both horse and rider seemed to be getting along quietly but safely.

This is the first balloon ascension on horseback, we believe, ever attempted in America, and in the science of æronauts St. Louis ranks as the Paris of the continent.

Last evening we understand that the officers of the steamer Keystone, which arrived between eight and nine o'clock, saw the balloon and horse coming down in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the Missouri river, and from all appearances made a safe landing."

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1855.

THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS.

The reports from Norfolk and Portsmouth are as gloomy as ever—the epidemic continues to make the most awful havoc among the people of those ill-fated cities, and it is beyond the power of man to stay its ravages. The work of death goes on. Provisions and coffins seem to constitute the chief freight of the steamers for those places. Terror and consternation pervade the two cities.

In view of the utter impossibility of arresting the progress of the epidemic, it has been determined to remove the entire population of Norfolk and Portsmouth to the farm of Joseph Segar, Esq., of Elizabeth City County, near Old Point—that gentleman having generously tendered its use for the purpose. The work is now progressing. Tents are being erected in regular style, and they are already naming the streets of the new town. In a short time we may expect to hear of the removal of all the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth (who can be removed) to this more healthy location.

Richmond City has engaged to take charge of the orphan children of Norfolk and Portsmouth; and the use of the Catholic College there has been obtained for this truly benevolent and humane purpose.

PRACTICAL KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Here is the manner in which the "American Council No. 30, for the county of Hertford," has disposed of a gentleman who exercised the right of a freeman by repudiating all connection with the Know-Nothing party:

Resolved, unanimously by this Council, That the said Alfred W. Darden be, and he is hereby EXPELLED from this order as a man entirely unworthy the confidence of the American party.

[The preamble applies the term "false" to his doings at least three times in the brief space of two lines!]

Mr. Darden is known as prominent member of the Baptist denomination, and, so far as we are advised, has always borne an irreproachable character as a gentleman and Christian.

Yet we cannot but think that much good will come of this open publication of denunciation. Other men, who have not yet been caught in the meshes of Know-Nothingism will save their feelings from outrage by avoiding all connection with such an association. Let them go on and publish, and the people will have sense and discretion enough to shun the veiled Prophet for the future.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The people of the United States will look with the most earnest interest to the action of the next Congress, especially with reference to the slavery question. Other matters will, of course, command attention; and the people will watch with vigilance the course of the Know-Nothing party upon general politics—whether it will show the cleven foot of Federal Whiggery upon the subjects of the Tariff, Distribution, Internal Improvements, &c. But the slavery question will be the great engrossing thought. The Freesoilers have triumphed in nearly all the free States—every K. N. elected to Congress from those States is a Freesoiler, so that the preponderance in the next House of Representatives will be in the hands of Freesoilers—nearly all the conservative Democrats of the North having been superseded by anti-slavery fanatics.

The great bone of contention in the next Congress will be the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas act and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This will be the grand aim of the Freesoilers. It is also probable that Oregon, and it may be Minnesota, will apply for admission into the sisterhood of States, as well as Kansas. These may constitute the turning point of action—but whether it be the repeal of the Nebraska-Kansas act and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, or the admission of new States, *slavery* will be made the element of discord.

It being undoubtedly true that the Freesoilers will have a majority in the next House of Representatives—the Washington National Era (Freesoil) sets it down at 22—the South should look well to her position, and examine the bearing of Know-Nothingism upon the great question.

The first idea that suggests itself is the fact that Southern Know-Nothings will be compelled either to co-operate with the Northern wing of their order in their unholy designs, or else act as true Southern men in *opposition* to the action of the Northern branch of their party—in other words, act with the *Democrats* or with the *Freesoilers*. They cannot, as a body, (a few traitorous office-seekers may,) go with the North against the South; and if not, then they will be driven to the necessity, however disagreeable, of acting with the Democracy: for it is quite certain that the issue will be between Freesoilism and Democracy. There will be no middle ground. It results, then, that Know-Nothingism at the South is a mere name, practically. It can do nothing of itself; and to be efficient for good or evil, must co-operate with Democracy or Freesoilism.

Suppose, then, that the Freesoilers make a direct issue upon the slavery question in the next Congress—to repeal the Nebraska-Kansas act and restore the Missouri Compromise. The Democracy of the South, as a whole, and some of them from the North, are true to the Constitution, and will resist the movement. Where will Southern *Know-Nothings* go? They will be forced to side with the Democracy against Northern Know-Nothingism.—What then will become of the *nationality* of the Order? Will not Southern K. N.'s be compelled to pronounce a separation, or will they hang to the skirts of the Northern Know-Nothings?

Whatever may be the action of the Freesoil House of Representatives, a *Democratic Senate*, thank Heaven, stands between fanaticism and the Constitution, and upon *that* body we confidently rely for our preservation. "Look to the Senate."

AN ISSUE OF VERACITY.

Mr. Rayner and his satellites are endeavoring to screen that gentleman's character by asserting that there is no issue of fact between Mr. Barringer and himself, touching the famous Nuncio story. We will put a couple of extracts in juxtaposition, and see if there is not a direct issue of fact between them. In his letter to Vespasian Ellis dated July 19, Mr. Rayner says:

"About four weeks since, on my return from Philadelphia, I met Mr. Barringer in Baltimore, and in the course of conversation with him, I mentioned the fact that I had taken occasion to speak publicly of what he had said to me about the Pope's Nuncio, at Madrid, having stated to him before he Mr. B., had heard, and *before the news of the same had reached Madrid*, of the formation of Mr. Pierce's cabinet, that he (the said Nuncio) could tell him of one man *that would* be in the cabinet, to wit: Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Roman Catholic Church."

Mr. Barringer, in his litter which we publish to-day, says of this matter:

"It is true that the Nuncio was the first person who told me of this appointment, and that this took place before the organization of the Cabinet was *generally* known at Madrid. But it is not true that the conversation occurred before the 4th of March, or before the Cabinet was formed, *or before intelligence of this fact had been received at Madrid. Information of the formation of the Cabinet* HAD BEEN RECEIVED AT MADRID ON THAT VERY DAY, but it had not reached me until informed by the Nuncio."

Mr. Rayner alleges that it was "*before*" the news reached Madrid, that the Nuncio was represented to have spoken of a man *who would be* in the Cabinet: Mr. Barringer says this is *not true*, but that the conversation occurred *after* the receipt of the intelligence that Mr. Campbell *had been* appointed.

Let the reader compare the above extract from Mr. Rayner's letter to Mr. Ellis with the following extract from Mr. Barringer's letter to himself, which he (Mr R.) quoted in that same letter to Mr. Ellis:

"Before I had any authentic and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the Court of Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio) told me that Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, *was appointed*, and that he was a Catholic; which was the first information I had, either of his appointment or his religion."

In the first instance, he makes Mr. Barringer say that the Nuncio spoke of an appointment that *would be* made to the Cabinet, in the next, it is simply stated that the intelligence was communicated that Judge Campbell *was appointed*—and yet, forsooth, there is no issue of fact between Mr. Barringer and Mr. Rayner!

☞ What a rare combination of effrontery and hypocrisy does Know-Nothingism exhibit to the world, when it denounces proscription for opinion's sake at the same time that it is known that it is prominent a part of their *faith* to proscribe all who differ with them in opinion! When they can establish even a *semblance* of toleration themselves towards their opponents, they may with better grace talk about other people's intolerance. Oh! Know-Nothingism, thy name should be Hypocrisy!

☞ The contributions in aid of the yellow fever sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth already exceed one hundred thousand dollars. Baltimore has contributed $21,500; Philadelphia $17,000; New York $11,500, &c., &c.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE SAILOR BOY.

We copy the following from a late number of the Barnstable Patriot:

"A neighbor of ours has a son who recently arrived at one of the ports of South America, after the ship in which he had been was condemned. According to the law in such cases, the captain had given him an order upon the American consul of the port for a portion of his hard-earned wages. Instead of which, an under-official evasively gave the boy an order on the captain of a ship in which he was to sail. After sailing for Baltimore, the boy found the order illegal and worthless, and determined on his arrival to go to Washington and see President Pierce. He was kindly received by the President and Mr. Secretary Marcy, and told his story. The President replied: "Ship right back to that port, and tell them Franklin Pierce sent you, and you will get your money. If you don't I will turn them out."

"The boy went as directed and did his message and was paid instanter. This is what we call practical justice."

MR. BARRINGER'S IMPALEMENT OF MR. RAYNER.

According to promise, we publish upon our fourth page to-day this interesting document, which will be read with attention by the political reader. It rakes Mr. Kenneth Rayner fore-and-aft with the most terrible force, and most completely and thoroughly exposes the miserable and unworthy trick which was resorted to for the purpose of injuring the administration and influencing the elections in this State. While the whole letter deserves an attentive perusal, we desire to refer the reader especially to that part in which he utterly disclaims having ever referred to the conversation with the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid "for the purpose of proving the charge of political corruption," and asserts that he did so "*for a totally different object.*" He says:

"I mentioned it for one purpose—you employ it for another, without, as I think, any just ground for doing so.—You are mistaken in supposing that I ever mentioned it to you at any time as confirmatory of the political charge to which you refer. I could not have done so, for I never believed so. I do not now believe so. It would have been absurd in me to believe so, unless I had imagined, as you seem to think, but which the facts do not sustain, that the Nuncio had previous knowledge that the appointment was to be made, and before it really was made."

And now see how emphatically he exonerates the Democratic administration from the charge of complicity with the Catholics:

"In reply to your inquiry whether I intend in my letter to say that my opinion *now* is 'that there was no such understanding as that referred to in regard to the Roman Catholic vote being given to Mr. Pierce, or whether your opinion *now* is that the Pope's Nuncio had no previous knowledge of an intention to appoint Mr. Campbell,' I answer, unhesitatingly, that my opinion has not changed, and that I certainly think the communication made to me by the Pope's Nuncio affords *no proof of such a charge or understanding.*—Whether there be *other* allegations and facts circumstantial or direct, which may be presented to sustain this charge or not, I am not aware. And, as an honest man, I am bound to presume innocence until guilt is shown, in all cases, especially in a matter affecting so deeply the honor of the country as well as the high parties immediately implicated."

But read the whole letter; and you will there see how he scathes Mr. Kenneth Rayner from beginning to end—how he explodes his humbuggery—how he proclaims what Mr. R. had pretended to consider wonderful as "nothing extraordinary at all"—how he acquits the administration of the charge of political corruption—in one word, how he whittles the great Mr. Rayner down to just nothing at all! And all this, too, by a man who was Mr. Rayner's personal and political friend, evidently disposed to shield him from injury!

The reader should recollect that as soon as Mr. Barringer heard of the unwarrantable use Mr. Rayner was making of his name, he wrote to him correcting the false impressions he was creating. But Mr. Rayner *suppressed both his letters*. Those letters have never been published to this day, though Mr. Barringer requested the publication of at least one of them, as an act of justice. Remember, too, that the North Carolina elections were pending, and that Mr. R. was stumping it in the State in behalf of Know-Nothingism. Remember too, that, *after the election*, he writes a long letter to Mr. Barringer, attempting to extort from Mr. Barringer an admission that he (R.) was right; and remember that the letter which we this morning publish in the withering and overwhelming rebuke which Mr. B. administers to Mr. R.

NOTA BENE.—Let the people watch and see if the Know-Nothing papers publish Mr. Barringer's letter. Mr. Rayner "*procured*" its publication in the Register and Star, "for a consideration" from the *Standard*; but will the other K. N. papers publish it. We shall see.

[For the Democratic Pioneer.

HERTFORD, N C., Sep. 5th, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to ask a place in the next issue of your valuable paper, in order that I may contradict some malignant falsehoods, which have recently been put in circulation in relation to the discussion at this place on the 26th of July last between the Hon. K. Rayner and myself. While at Gates County Court, I heard that it was understood that Mr. Rayner said that I had written a letter to some gentleman, a member of the Know-Nothing party, expressing a willingness on my part to become the candidate of that party, if I were nominated at the Windsor Convention, avowing at the same time that he (Mr. Rayner) had the letter in his possession and would produce it if the charge were denied by me. In answer to this I have to say that I did not so understand Mr. Rayner as making any such charge against me, if I had I should have at the time pronounced it false. Mr. Rayner indeed did say something about a letter written by some person making such a disclosure, but I did not understand that he made any such charge against me, and whenever I have heard such a report I have pronounced it false. I defy him or any other Know-Nothing to show any such letter coming from me; I was further told that he told me that I lied, which I say is false. Mr. Rayner did not charge me with attempting to join the Know-Nothing Order at Raleigh last winter, if he had I should have given it the lie at once. He did say that he knew that the doors of the Council at Raleigh were watched for several weeks, to prevent my joining; whether this was true or false I cannot say, but I believe it to be false. I never in my life intimated to any person a wish to join the Know-Nothing Order. That Mr. Rayner did in his speech at Hertford as he did elsewhere attempt to bully his oppo-

nent I will not deny, and that he indulged in such low billingsgate to get up a great deal of the "fury" spirit which his abolition North did not think that he, judging I suppose from the ... which he truckled to their ... late Philadelphia Convention, ... speeches in Baltimore and ... City.

Before I conclude I wish to ... reports prejudicial to myself ... strictly in connection with the ... has I am sorry to say, been ... members of the Democratic ... District, (who are of course ... enemies) that I did every ... power to defeat our late ... Dr. H. M. Shaw. I ask ... have profited me; could it ... me in any way whatever? ... knows better than this himself ... that while he was in this ... the canvass, that I rendered ... possible service. From the ... the election, my friends can ... fact of my using every honorable ... means to promote his election.

In conclusion I would say ... sonal difficulties are allowed ... influences in the canvass, and ... is allowed to assail another ... with the whole party, it cannot ... other effect than to blunt the ... the working men of the Democ...

Yours, respectfully,
J. PARKER ...

Young women generally ... when set up with young men ... set up in business. The ... ments are quite different. It ... thing more than another that ... stitution was cut out and fitted ... to make the other half of ... match.

ADVANTAGES OF ADULTERA... girl to big groceryman: "If ... mother says will you let her ... of a pound of your best tea, ... with, and an ounce of chocolate ... get rid of the black beetles?"

QUITE NATURAL.—A ladies ... for a 'helpmate,' one who would ... companion for his heart, his ... lot.' A fair one replying, ... nestly, 'how big is your lot?'

☞ A girl was talking of ... sister had recently sustained ... of a devoted husband. "... said she, 'though George has ... near six months, yet she ... even now, whenever she thinks ...

In looking over the regular ... report of the Kansas Legislature ... the following piece of 'official' ... 'Two gentlemen asked leave ... til Monday. One of them ... reason that he wanted to ... widow!!'

NOTICE.

In consequence of the prevalence ... low fever in Norfolk, the Scuppernong ... cultural Society will not hold ... Fair this Fall. Those who ... paid in their subscription will ... amount refunded or placed to ... year's credit, as they may prefer.

E. H. HERR...
Ch'm. Seaboard ...

DEATHS.

Died, on the 11th inst at 10 o'clock ... ter an illness of five weeks, EMMA ... youngest child Dr. H. M. and Mary ... aged 13 months and 26 days.

Can it be true that the little ... and left so many sad hearts? ... disconsolate thy death has made ... father; and thy mother's heart ... ken. They who were so proud of ... est treasure are now borne down ... 'Tis heart-rending to visit that ... til a few days ago, was thy ... little brothers wander from room ... in search of their little pet; and ... sister's repeated request to be ... bring baby back, all tend to add ... already resting upon the household ...

Scarce a year has passed since ... ceived the youngest son, our ... chant, and now the "little Grace ... ten kissed and asked to lie by ... last illness lies quietly by his ... angels we mourn thee, but with ... loss, we rejoice that *you* are freed ... care, no more to suffer the agonies ... earth. What balm could heal the ... knowledge of the goodness of an ... dence who does all things right! ... sed thought, that we are all the ... of the God of Love. Yes, we are ... of Him. Let us bow in meek ... holy decrees, and train our hearts ... will be done."

Then, parents, look up, raise ... heads and let your thoughts turn ... has joined the four to sing praises ... er and ever—to the three ... now still spared to you. Grieve ... hearts; they look to you for ... watch every expression of joy ... give thee up, dear child. Farewell.

Died on Indian Ridge, on the ... MARCHANT, daughter of Wilson ... derlin, aged 5 years, 1 month ...

Fair child! and art thou ... pure spirit sickened in this ... that bright, better land to ... mansion of love.

Little one, thy stay on earth ... as the bud commences to unfold ... petals, so didst thy mind exhibit ... talent. Thy parents watched ... expansion of mind and body of ... and looked with fond anticipation ... when their darling should ... possessing the traits which render ... female character.

Lone, disappointed parents ... of the many whose treasures ... ven. Thy dear little Lizzie is ... Mourn not for her, she is now ... that Saviour who said, "Suffer ... to come unto me and forbid them ... is the kingdom of Heaven."

NOTICE

THE Fifth Session of WOODV... ACADEMY, will commence ... Monday, the 1st day of October ...

Terms the same as last Session ... (forty dollars) per Session of ... cluding Board, Tuition in ... branches, Washing Lights, Fuel, ... &c. The subscriber is prepared to ... twenty young ladies comfortably ...

EDM'D C...

The second session of the W... ACADEMY will commence on ... (Monday 1st October,) under ... ment. Terms the same—Forty ... sion of five months—no extra ... made arrangements to accommodate ... young men, and more can be ... the place if necessary. The subscriber ... to employ an assistant when his ... ciently large to require it.

EDM'D C...

WOODVILLE, Perquimans ...
Sept. 18, 1855.—4t.

W. GEO. GRANBE...
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR ...
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

RIDDICKSVILLE SEMINARY.

NEAR SUNSBURY GATES Co., N. C.

M. KELLOGG Jr, A. M. Principal, aided by a competent Instructor in the Mathematical Department. The Twelfth Session will commence on the first Monday in October—In this Institution Pupils are afforded the means of a thorough course of Instruction in all the branches of an English and Classical Education preparatory to College. or business pursuits. Students from a distance board with the Principal and under his constant supervision—Punctual attendance at the commencement of the Session is important, though Students are received at any period and charged from the date of admission—No deduction for absence, except on account of protracted illness.

Terms—For Scholastic Year of Ten (10) Month
For Board, (including fuel and washing.) and Tuition in the English Branches, One Hundred and Ten Dollars—(110.)

For do, do, and tuition in the Languages and Mathematics—$120.

Sunsbury N. C. Sept. 18 1855.

NOTICE.

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCing to my friends that I have returned safe from Europe, and deeply regret to learn the sad intelligence that the Yellow Fever is prevailing in Norfolk to an alarming extent, and all communication is cut off, and probably merchants will be compelled to look elsewhere for their fall supplies. I therefore have concluded to open an establishment in New York, and invite special attention to my extensive assortment of **HATS, CAPS AND FURS.** My long practical experience and extensive acquaintance in Virginia and North Carolina warrants me in saying that you will find it greatly to your advantage to continue your patronage, so liberally conferred upon me for the last ten years.

My Fall and Winter style of Hats are unique, and for elegance, durability and cheapness, cannot be surpassed. All orders sent to No. 207 Pearl Street, New York, will meet with personal and prompt attention, and goods forwarded direct from New York to any part of North Carolina and Virginia.

R. H STEVENS,
of No. 7, Market Square, Norfolk Va.

Direct your orders to 207 Pearl Street N. Y.

The Temple of Fashion, No. 7, Market Square Norfolk Va., will continue open as usual—orders solicited. R. H. S.

[THOS. B. REID.] [THOS. C. NASH.]

REID & NASH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

83 PEARL STREET,

New York.

Cash advances made upon consignments of Wheat, Corn, &c.

REFERENCES:

Jas. T. Soutter, Esq., Pres't Bank Republico. New York.
Messrs. Blow & March, N. Y.
S. S. Simmons, Esq., Plymouth, N. C.
S. H. McRae, Esq. do do
Messrs. Reid & Soutter Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. Anderson & Reynolds, Norfolk, Va.
L. S. Webb, Esq., Cash'r. Windsor, N. C.

ap 11—3m

CHOWAN REYNOLDSON SEMINARY.

THE FIRST SESSION of this Institution will open on Thursday, September 20, 1855. At a late meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, Elder A. M. CRAIG, of Gates county, and Mr. JAMES A. DELK, of Tennessee, were elected Associate Principals, and arrangements were made to secure the services of a competent Instructor in the Primary Department.

LOCATION.—This Institution is located in the northern part of Gates county, N. C., distance from South Quay 10 miles, Somerton 5 miles, Winton 12 miles, Gatesville 10 miles, from which place Reynolson can be reached by public or private conveyances.

SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

The first extending from September 20th, to January 14th, with an intermission from December 20th to January 3rd.

The second extending from February 24th to July 6th.

A public examination will be held at the close of each session, the regular Commencement occurring on the first Friday in July.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study embraces, three Departments; Primary, Academic, and Collegiate.

The Primary Department comprises Spelling, Reading, Elementary lessons in Geography, and Arithmetic, and Penmanship, Fee, $10,00 per session of 20 weeks.

The Academic Department embraces the studies usually pursued as preparatory to admission to the FRESHMAN CLASS of our STATE UNIVERSITY at Chapel Hill, or at WAKEFOREST COLLEGE. $16,00 per Session of 20 weeks.

The course of study in the Collegiate department is as thorough as that of any Institution in the State. Connected therewith is a Scientific course to meet the wants of those who are able, or do not wish to pursue a regular course. Fee, $20,00 per session of 20 weeks.

School Room expenses, $1.

BOARD.

Ample accommodations have been made for boarding at or near the Seminary. Board, exclusive of lights $8 per month. No deduction to be for less than a month. Students will in all cases be charged from the time of entrance to the end of the session. It is desirable that students enter at the beginning of a session.

Tuition and Board, one half payable in advance, the remainder at the close of the session.

For further information Address,
E. B. B. HOWELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees,
SOMERTON, VA.

Sept. 11, 1855.—Native Sentinel copy 6 weeks.

ENCHANCE FOR HOTEL INVESTMENT.

The subscriber having purchased the well-known site of the old "Mansion House" in Elizabeth City, N. C., is erecting upon the same a large Brick Hotel, which will be completed and ready for occupancy by the first or January, 1856.

Fronting upon Road street, there are four large stores, which will be finished and for rent by the first of October.

The main building of the Hotel will embrace from 35 to 40 best rooms, dining room, &c.; and in the basement are the kitchen, bar room, and barber shop. Attached is a CISTERN, holding from eleven to twelve thousand gallons of water, supplied by a slate roof. Over the cistern is a brick building, on the first floor of which are BATHING, PASTRY and BATHING-ROOMS—the second, SERVANTS' sleeping rooms—and on the top, a DRYING ESTABLISHMENT, within a few feet of the Hotel.

There are STABLES attached, sufficient for use of the Hotel.

The property will be sold or leased for a term of years. If leased, the lessee may take the same with the Hotel or not at his discretion; or as the lessee would probably desire to furnish the house according to his own taste, I will myself, at the expiration of the lease, to take the furniture off his hands at the valuation may be fixed by three disinterested appraisers.

The central location of this Hotel in one of the most thriving towns in Eastern North Carolina, makes it one of the best opportunities for profitable investment ever offered.

Presuming that persons desirious of purchasing or leasing this property will examine the premises for themselves, a more particular description is deemed unnecessary. Any information will be cheerfully furnished on application, in person or by letter, to the subscriber, or to Mr. George Brooks.

W. RIDDICK.

Elizabeth City, Aug. 14, 1855—4ts.

The Norfolk Argus and Baltimore Sun will please copy weekly 4 weeks, and forward bills to office.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

Just opened and opening this week a splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

consisting all the fashionable styles of Silks, Mouse de Laines, Barèges, Grenadines, Printed Muslins, Embroideries, Shawls, Trimmings, &c. All bought under such circumstances as to afford them at great bargains. The Bee Hive is the place famous for great inducements to purchasers.

JAMES SMITH.

2d door east of Talbot st., Norfolk, Va.

COPPER WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and customers in the city, surrounding country, and North Carolina, that we have in our employ two superior Copper Smiths, and are prepared to do Copper work of every description—any kind of still or vessel required by grain and other distilleries—Bath Boilers and Heaters, Dyeing Kettles, Soap Boilers, Pumps, Ladles, Copper Pipes for steamboats, mills, &c., made to order in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms.

J. R. SMALL & CO.
Southern Variety Depot,
aug 14 Union street, Norfolk.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES
SULKIES, HARNESS, &c.

They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.

JOHN M. JENNINGS.
WILLIAM MASON.

April 3, 1855—tf

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of food.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia, do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
Farmer's Head Quarters,
aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,

At Low Prices for Cash!

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,

Nos 444 and 446 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,)

NEW YORK,

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONstantly receiving a well assorted stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Parchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of

RICH VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS,
IN NEW DESIGNS;
SUPERIOR ENGLISH & AMERICAN 3-PLY,
and ingrain carpets;

Comprising many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for first-class trade.—Also,—

Twilled and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR CARPETS.

OIL-CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 24 feet. IN various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano Covers of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shades of Desirable Styles.

Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices.

$200 REWARD!

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG,
Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that one WILLIAM SAWYER, late of the county of Camden, stands charged with the murder of one Henry Bray, in the said county, and that the said William Sawyer is a fugitive from justice and has escaped beyond the limits of this State: Now to the end that the said William Sawyer may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Camden county.

L. S. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina at the city of Raleigh this the 18th day of May, A. D., 1855.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor.
PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Sawyer is about five feet ten inches high; dark complexion; supposed to have grey eyes; has some defect in one of his eyes; has dark hair; down look, and bad countenance.

my 29—4t

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that they are prepared to do all kinds of *Coach and Harness Work, and Repairing*, at the old stand formerly occupied by Robert Watkins.

Being opposed to quack medicines and long advertisements, they think a word to the wise sufficient. Circulars will be found at our establishment.

JONES & BUTT.
E. City, April 24, 1855. 3m

STRIPED AND PLAID SWISS MUSLIN, only $1 25 per piece of 10 yards, cheapest goods ever seen in Norfolk. The Bee Hive is the place, of course. JAMES SMITH,
je 19 33 Main street.

WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, 50 plain White Crape Shawls, prices from $3 to $20 each, cheapest ever before offered. JAMES SMITH.
jy 17

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.

A LADY, qualified to teach all the higher English branches, as well as Latin, if desired, wishes to procure a situation as teacher. Satisfactory references will be given. Address C. F. W., Elizabeth City, N. C.
August 14,

We would respectfully call the attention of the **LADIES!** to a new supply of beautiful and cheap Mantillas just received by

W. T. & J. M. HINTON,
je 19 Broad-water St., E. City.

7,000 CYPRESS GARDEN PALES
7,200 Sawed Cypress Lathes,
for sale by T. HUNTER.
jy 31—tf

SPLENDID EMBROIDERIES.—A complete assortment to be found at the Bee Hive, at the usual low prices. JAS SMITH,
jy 17. 33 Main street.

J. R. SMALL & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT,

No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair. dec 6

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF T. G. VAUGHAN & CO. is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the same will please present them to T. G. Vaughan, and those owing will please make payment to W. E. Vaughan forthwith.

T. G. VAUGHAN,
W. E. VAUGHAN.

E. City, N. C., Aug. 28, 1855.

RESCUE GRASS SEED.

PERSONS who may desire to procure Rescue Grass Seed, can be supplied on application at this office. je 26

NAG'S HEAD HOTEL AND OCEAN RETREAT.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE resort would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month	$33,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day	1,25
" " per day	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

Native Sentinel, Norfolk Argus, Plymouth Villager, Edenton Whig, Raleigh Standard, Washington Whig, and Portsmouth Transcript copy once a week for six weeks and forward accounts.

my 29—6w

SPRING STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, TRUNKS, SHOE FINDINGS, SHOE THREAD, WRAPPING PAPER, &c., &c.

HERMAN & CO., Norfolk Va., desire particularly to inform the merchants of North Carolina and the eastern section of Virginia, that they have just received their Spring Stock, comprising the largest and most desirable assortment that we have ever had the pleasure of offering for their inspection, assuring them at the same time that we can and will compete with any house in the wholesale shoe business, whether North or South, East or West of us, either in regard to style, prices, or qualities.

When the facts are taken into consideration that we confine ourselves strictly and exclusively to a wholesale and jobbing business, that we purchase our goods chiefly for cash and that we conduct our business at a more moderate expense than any Northern House, we think it will be apparent to all that we are prepared to enter into the strongest kind of competition with other cities.

We respectfully solicit a call from Merchants visiting Norfolk, when we can convince them of the truth of our assertions. We would be pleased to receive orders, which shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

mh 6—2m HERMAN & CO.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS

IS requested to a new Fertilizer, prepared from the night soil collected from the sinks and privies of New York City, by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., and manufactured without any adulteration whatever, into an inodorous and powerful manure, something like Guano, but less caustic, and less exhausting to the soil.

It is called "Tafeu," from the Chinese word signifying prepared night soil, and is the only article of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is warranted to be 95 per cent. pure night soil; and from its ease of transportation and application, and the small quantity required to produce the same result as heavier manures, it is the cheapest manure ever offered for sale. For Grass in the fall, Winter Grain, or for Garden Vegetables, it has no equal. From 300 to 600 lbs per acre is all the dressing required for the poorest soils. A fair trial in competition with other manures is respectfully asked. Packed in bbls. of 240 lbs. or bags of 125 lbs. Price $35 per ton, or 1 3-4 cts. per lb.,—delivered free of cartage on board of vessels or Railroads in the City of New York.

For further particulars address
THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
aug 14—2m 60 Courtland st., N. Y.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. MARGARET CASEY would respectfully announce to the the Ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that she has just returned from New York with a large and varied assortment of Bonnets, Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, and other articles pertaining to her business, of the very latest styles and most excellent qualities.

She has taken the house immediately opposite the Post-office, two doors south of the Farmer's Bank. Call early and examine her SPRING FASHIONS.

☞ The house above mentioned is being fitted up, and for the next three or four days I can be seen at the residence of Capt. Albert Curran, immediately in rear of the Bank, and will take great pleasure in showing my goods to those who may favor me with a call.

E. City, April 24, 1855—tf.

CYT HE CRADLES COMPLETE, &c., FOR HARVESTING.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Patent Scythe Cradles, complete, varying in price from $3¾ to $5.
Scythe Snathes, with or without blades.
Do Blades of all the usual sizes.
Reap Hooks, varying in price from $4¼ to $4¾ per dozen, best quality.
Bright Casteel Weeding Hoes, with and without handles.
Garden Rakes, Spades and Shovels.
Scythe Rifles and Stones.
Discount made to persons buying quantities of the above.

Norfolk, Va. je 12

FAN MILLS.

FARMERS ARE YOU IN WANT OF FAN Mill that will separate from your Wheat all impurities, say Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, &c., and make it perfectly clean for market, or for Seed? If so, send an order to Farmers' Head Quarters, and procure one of Montgomery's Rockaway Fans, said by those who have tried them to be the best in use—Price $31. We have also on hand Bamborough's Fans, (have taken 54 Premiums.) Sinclair's Fans, Grant's do., Clinton's do., ranging in price from $13 to $35. All can be suited in price and quality.

BORUM & McLEAN,
aug 7 No. 11, Water street.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. C., is prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metalic Coffins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

CALEB SIKES.

May 1, 1855—tf.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL,

(Incorporated by Virginia and North Carolina.)

THE undersigned, General Agent of the Great Bridge Lumber and Canal Company, will attend Pasquotank County Court (Monday and Tuesday) and receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Company.

☞ Terms of subscription—$5 per Share at the time of subscription; balance in instalments, as may be required by the Company.

Those who may desire to subscribe and cannot attend in person, will please address
MARSHALL PARKS,
May 29, 1855—4t. Norfolk, Va.

MILLINERY, &C,

At Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

THE Subscriber has just received from the North a superb stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this and the adjoining counties. Her prices are moderate—at least one-half less than the usual profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the District. She is desirous to close out her Spring Fashions as early as possible, and therefore offers great bargains. Call early and examine for yourselves. MRS. E. SIKES.

WOODVILLE, May 1, 1855. tf

GRAVE YARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Thomas Brothers has been appointed Sexton of the Grave Yard, belonging to the Episcopal Church. All applications for interment, and all other business connected with the Grave Yard must be made to him.

E. M. FORBES, Chairman
jy 31 of the Vestry of Christ Church.

JOB WORK neatly and promptly executed at this Office

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are continually doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.

If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTERS.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS have on hand and on the most reasonable terms, the following articles:

A full assortment of all kinds of Locks, for cheap houses, varying in price, &c.
A large supply of different colored Knobs, for Mortice, Carpenter and Front Door Locks, Bell Pulls, &c.
A large assortment of Square and Parliament Hinges, Fast Butts, Table Butts, &c.
Brass Ship Hinges, all sizes.
Do do Locks.
A new article of Carpenters' Hand Saw, warranted to prove good or no sale.
Nails, all sizes, &c.
A large assortment of House and Ship furnishing material, Carpenters' Tools, &c., at our usual low prices. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NORFOLK, Va. je 12

GREAT DECLINE IN METALS.

OWING to the enormous decline in metals, we are prepared to sell the following articles at 10 per cent less than the usual prices:

Water Coolers of splendid patterns
Double Ice Pitchers
Refrigerators, the best in the market
Summer Furnaces for preserving
Preserving Kettles of Brass and Bell Metal and Iron Enameled
Cistern Pumps, all sizes
Bathing Apparatus of every variety
Bath Tubs from $3 to $80
Copper Work manufactured to order by skillful workmen, at the lowest prices
Summer Goods of every description will be sold at reduced prices.

J R SMALL & Co.,
Southern Variety Depot.
jy 31 6 Union street.

P. S.—Remember that Metals are down, and now is the time to purchase.

[WILLIAM T HINTON.] [JOHN M. HINTON.

WILLIAM T. & J. M. HINTON,

DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC & FANCY DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.
Broadwater st, Elizabeth City,

WOULD most respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have now received their entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which is large and complete, and all who are in want of Goods will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. We shall spare no pains in endeavoring to give PERFECT SATISFACTION to all our customers.

☞ All orders sent to us shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

my 8 W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

MOREDUN; A tale of The Twelve Hundred and Ten, by Sir Walter Scott.

The discovery of this work has created an intense excitement in Europe. Some doubt its genuineness, but the most eminent critics of France and principal literary gentlemen in England, who have examined the documents, have expressed themselves unanimously and decidedly that it is by Sir Walter Scott. M. Philarte Chasles, who was a personal friend of Sir Walter Scott, and is one of the most distinguished writers of France, says, after having examined Moredun, that it is so rich in humor, rapid and brilliant in its descriptions of scenery, and so attractive, that no mind but Sir Walter Scott's ever conceived it.

Paper covers 50 cents. For sale at
VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S,
City Book Store, 19 Main st., Norfolk, Va.
je 26

ARTHUR'S PATENT AIR TIGHT, SELF SEALING CANS AND JARS.

FOR PRESERVING FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

THESE Cans and Jars are constructed with a channel around the mouth, near the top, into which the cover fits loosely. This channel is filled with a very adhesive cement prepared for the purpose, and allowed to harden. In order to seal the vessel hermetically, it is only necessary to heat the cover slightly, and press it into place. It may be opened with as much ease as it is closed, by slightly warming the top. The ordinary tin cans, used for the same purpose for which this is intended, cannot be closed, as is well known, without the aid of a tinner, are difficult to open, and are generally so much injured as to be useless for future service.

By this simple contrivance the process of hermetical sealing is placed conveniently within the reach of every individual; and fruit, vegetables and butter, (if properly prepared,) may be kept with their natural flavor unimpaired for an indefinite length of time.

These vessels were thoroughly tested during the past summer, and their contents, after the lapse of months, found unchanged.

The above cans are superior to any ever before offered in this city. For sale at
J R SMALL & CO.'S
jy 17 Variety Depot.

NOTICE.

THE

EAGLE HOTEL,

IN THE TOWN OF HERTFORD, N. C.,

RECENTLY occupied by Willis H. Bagley, Esq., has changed hands, and the present owners intend to thoroughly refit and enlarge the establishment, by adding several rooms to the building, by newly furnishing the House, and by putting up a full set of Stables on the best plan, as soon as such changes can be made.

They are happy to inform the public that they have procured the services of MATHEW O. JORDAN, Esq., one of the proprietors, who will have the entire management of the establishment from this date, and who respectfully asks the patronage of his friends and the traveling public generally, and pledges himself to use all means in his power to make them comfortable during their stay with him.

HERTFORD, June 7, 1855. je 12—3m

CALL AT THE SOUTHERN VARIETY DEPOT.

OUR WATERMAN'S REFRIGERATORS are pronounced to be superior to any in the market. There are many others by that name, but they have no revolving ventilator. Call at once and supply yourselves with one.

We have also on hand a large and handsome assortment of Metal and Wood Water Coolers at very low prices.

Austin's Patent Cream Freezer. Having purchased his entire right, we are sole owners for Norfolk city and county, and have no authorized agents. J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Tin, Copper and Stove Depot,
je 12 6, Union St., Norfolk, Va.

BUSINESS CARDS.

[FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S

FURNISHING STORE,

ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN

AND

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.

oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

NOTICE.

DR. WM. G. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vitiating him on professional business.

E. City, mh7, 1854.

FRANK VAUGHAN. THOMAS GASKINS.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

DEALERS IN

Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys; Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, Pumps; Cravats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Hdks., Half-hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Canes, Umbrellas, and a variety of Toilet Articles, &c., &c.

☞ ONE PRICE ONLY.—5 PER CENT OFF FOR CASH.

April 10, 1855.

DR. H. P. RITTER,

HAVING returned to Elizabeth City, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding county. He will also promptly attend calls from Newbegan Creek and vicinity. Office next door to the Post-office, on the first floor of Williams's Hotel. ap 17

[W. J. BAKER.] [T. L. BARRAUD.

BAKER & BARRAUD,

GRAIN, LUMBER, AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

HIGH ST. & PIERCE'S WHARF,
fe 27—1y PORTSMOUTH, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,

DEALERS IN

BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.

MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

EDWARD DELANY,

UNION STREET,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene.

A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.

☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.
EDWARD DELANY,
sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,

NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, Md.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.

ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.

Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.

No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

☞ Likeneses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

FLETCHER'S STUDIES ON SLAVERY.—Studies on Slavery—In Easy Lessons compiled into light studies, and subdivided into short lessons for the convenience of readers, by John Fletcher.

Burke's Virginia Springs—The Virginia Mineral Springs, with remarks on the general use, &c., by Wm. Burke, M. D.

Moorman's Virginia Springs—The Virginia Springs, comprising an account of all the principal Mineral Springs of Virginia, with remarks on their nature and medicinal applicability of each, by John Moorman, new edition.

Goode's Hot Springs—Guide to the Hot Springs, Bath County, Va., by Thomas Goode, M. D.

History of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, and Ancient Constitutions of Masonry, by John Dove. For sale at
VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S,
je 12 19 Main street, Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUNDRIES—

In store and for sale by the subscriber, IRON—suitable for farming, ship building, coach making, machinists, and all other purposes, round, square, flat, oval, half-round, &c. A very large and complete assortment cast, German, spring and blister Steel, for do. do. do. do ANVILS, Vices, Bellows, Hammers, Screw-plates, Stocks and Dies, Files, Borax, Brace and Bitts, Wrenches, (a new and superior article,) Axes, Hatchets, Pit-saws, grub Hoes, weeding and hilling, cast steel and garden Hoes, and rakes, (a very large stock) Spades. Shovels Forks, Potatoe Hooks, Shufflers, Corn Planters Seed Sowers.

GARDEN SEED—fresh and genuine

Plows, harrows, cultivators, devils, cotton sweeps, horse hoes, road scrapers, canal and wheel-barrows, grain cradles, grass sneaths and blades, briar hooks, log and ox chains, trace chains, drag teeth, cultivator teeth, agricultural furnaces, corn and cob crushers, "LITTLE GIANTS," horse powers, wheat threshers, lime and guano spreaders, garden and field rollers, grind stones, cut nails and spikes, ship spikes, sausage meat cutters and stuffers, straw cutters, well curbs, chain pumps, cistern pumps, cart and wagon boxes, thorough boxes, [a very large supply—all sizes,] sulkey, buggy, carriage, cart, and wagon axles and springs. Colored carpet warp, cotton and hemp seine and sturgeon twine. Net lines, plow lines, cotton cordage. Fan Mills, Montgomery's Rockaway, and all other desirable kinds; hominy mills, corn shellers, (a large and varied stock,) mould boards, land sides and shares to suit nearly all the plows now in use; plow bots, plow skeletons.

With a great many other very desirable goods, not omitting Garden Engines—no farmer who has an orchard should be without one, as he could, with a few gallons of soap suds, clean his fruit trees of those destructive insects, Catapillars. You can't do wrong to send your orders to S. MARCH.
my 8 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,

NO. 11, WATER STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS.

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes " " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,
GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,
No. 11 Water Street,
dec 20. Norfolk, Va.

J. W. HARWOOD,

AGENT,

SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,

No. 24, East Main Street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicilli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glas

MR. BARRINGER'S LETTER.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., *Aug.* 20, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day received your letter dated 7th inst., but postmarked Raleigh 13th inst., and also postmarked Saratoga 27th, whence it has been forwarded to me at this place, where I have been since the 10th of this month. I refer to these dates and facts for the purpose of accounting for any seeming delay in answering your letter—a delay which I regret as much as yourself. I now hasten to reply to it as briefly as possible, considering the nature and length of your communication Omitting all comment on the tone and spirit of your letter, I shall refer to its material parts with every disposition to do you the most ample justice, consistent with truth, remarking only that, in my opinion, your letter was not needed for your own vindication.

As to the principal subject of your letter, the substance of the conversation had with me by the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, in reference to the appointment of Mr. Campbell as a member of the Cabinet, I have nothing to vary, add to or detract from the contents of my letter to you of the 6th July, or of that to Mr. Ellis of the 23d July, which letter has been published. It is true that the Nuncio was the first person who told me of this appointment, and that this took place before the organization of the Cabinet was *generally* known at Madrid. But it is not true that the conversation occurred before the 4th of March, or before the Cabinet was formed, or before intelligence of this fact had been received at Madrid. Information of the formation of the Cabinet had been received at Madrid on that very day, but it had not yet reached the public mind, nor had it then reached me, until informed by the Nuncio. You ask, in your letter, how is this possible? The answer is plain, and may solve the doubts which you seem to have, and remove the error into which you have, unintentionally, fallen on the subject. There is a telegraph from Paris to Madrid, and from the French and Spanish frontier, which is some 250 miles more or less from Madrid. This telegraph (which is not electric, but of signals, or was then,) is owned by, and is under the direction of the Spanish government as well as the '*Correo*,' or mail express, from Bayonne to Madrid. In this way the government often, and in fact generally, obtains information of important events one, two, or even several days before intelligence is received in the usual and regular mode of conveyance by the mail. I remember a striking instance of this in the circumstance that the death of Gen. Taylor was made known to the government bp telegraph, and that the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an unofficial note, communicated the melancholy even to me the day preceding its public announcement by the press of Madrid, and several days before it was finally confirmed by the regular arrival of American papers and letters at the legation.—So in the case of the conversation referred to with the Nuncio, the government had doubtless received information of the formation of the Cabinet at Washington, either by telegraph or express in advance of the intelligence made public by the ordinary means, and some person connected with the government or with that department of it, having control of the despatches and the mail, believing that it would be agreeable to the Nuncio to have this information, especially as a member of the Cabinet was reported to be Catholic, mentioned it to him; and it so happened that I saw him soon afterwards, when he mentioned the fact to me, before it was known to the public generally, who were still in ignorance and doubt as to the matter. Whether the news was actually received by telegraph or by written despaches to the government, as was often the case, and then made known to the Nuncio by some person having knowledge of the fact, as I have stated, I cannot now pretend to say. Nor is it material. I am sure there was no impropriety in the mode in which he was informed, and that there was no surprise on my mind about it, nor, I presume, with any other person familiar with the facts. Whether other names of the Cabinet were mentioned or not, or whether Mr. Campbell was mentioned by him as having charge of the Post Office Department, I cannot now certainly remember, though my belief is that he did so state. All however, was made known to me very soon thereafter, and I think the next or succeeding day was made known to the public generally. At this distance of time, I do not remember the exact day. There was nothing extraordinary at all in the whole affair, as extraordinary as it certainly would have been if the Nuncio had mentioned the circumstances to me in such a way and under such circumstances as to induce me to believe he had a previous knowledge that the appointment would be made; and much more had there been any reason to believe that he was cognizant of any political bargain or intrigue to that effect, as there certainly would have been if he had informed me before he received information of the appointment being actually made. The whole amount of it is simply this: That he happened to receive this information as to the formationof the Cabinet a short time before I did, and before it was generally known at Madrid who constituted its members.

The reason why I remember the circumstance at all is, that he expressed his pleasure at the appointment of a Catholic to office, and his admiration of that feature of our republican government which excludes no one from office on account of his religious opinions. He did not, as you misunderstood me to say, according to your letter, 'express gratification that his church was so strong and influential in the United States as to obtain such an honor,' but he more than once on subsequent occasions, alluded to the wrinciple of religious toleration as one of the fundamental bases of our political institutions. There are other misapprehensions, certainly inadvertent, in your letter, to which I do not here deem it important to allude. I have referred to this conversation with the Nuncio, when in social intercourse with others as well as yourself, surely not for the purpose of proving a political bargain with Archbishop Hughes, or with any other Catholic persons in the last Presidential election of the United States, for as you properly remark, I had been for years out of the country and was not thoroughly conversant with the charges and issues, and undercurrents of the Presidential election.'—I had nothing to do with it; but as a representative abroad, endeavored to serve the interests of my country without reference to party distinctions of any kind whatsoever.

But I have mentioned this conversation for the purpose of showing the interest taken in our country by the higher order of the Catholic Clergy in Europe; and as an illustration of what I have had several occasions to observe, as I did to yourself on this subject and in this very connection, that the leading members of that church are as familiar, or more so perhaps, with the character of our institutions and people—our resources—our geography—our general history and progress than many of the wisest statesmen of Europe. I repeat, I have never connected it in my own mind or otherwise, for the purpose of proving the charge of political corruption to which you refer—but for a totally different object, as just stated. And herein lies your great mistake—but one into which, with your views on the subject of that charge—and without knowledge of the facts connected with the conversation, which I possess, you might naturally fall I mentioned it for one purpose—you employ it for another, without, as I think, any just ground for doing so. You are mistaken in supposing that I ever mentioned it to you at any time as confirmatory of the political charge to which you refer. I could not have done so, for I never believed so. I do not now believe so. It would have been absurd in me to believe so, unless I had imagined, as you seem to think, but which the facts do not sustain, that the Nuncio had previous knowledge that the appointment was to be made, and before it really was made. The first time I saw, in what I regarded as an imperfect report of your speech at Washington, published in the Raleigh Register, the circumstance of this conversationu used as proof of this charge, I hastened to correct the erroneous impression, in my letter to you of the 6th of July at Niagara Falls. And when I saw that I was afterwards quoted as authority for a statement in a 4th of July Oration at Washington, for saying not only that the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, gave me this information—but that it was given even 'before the Cabinet of the President was known to the public here' in the United States—and that it was used to establish, in part, this charge of political corruption, I wrote to the author, Mr. Ellis, to correct the statement, in a letter which has been published.

It was entirely proper and not 'out of record' that I should state, as I have done in the letters on this subject, my own inferences from the information communicated to me. It was essential to the whole truth; for without it, erroneous impressions were being made, never intended by me—and, in my opinion, not justified by the facts. When this matter was referred to by us at Baltimore in June last, when I met you for a short time, I did not at all suppose that it had been, or that it was to be used in connection with this charge, nor did I suppose, in our first conversation at Raleigh, that it would be used for any purpose, publicly. For although the conversations with you were not confidential, but in the freedom of casual social intercourse, I could not suppose I would be quoted as authority on such a subject and for such a purpose, in public addresses, without a written permission and statement from me. In reply to your inquiry whether I intend in my letter to say that my opinion *now* is 'that there was no such understanding as that referred to in regard to the Roman Catholic vote being given to Mr. Pierce, or whether your opinion *now* is that the Pope's Nuncio had no previous knowledge of an intention to appoint Mr. Campbell,' I answer, unhesitatingly, that my opinion has not changed, and that I certainly think the communication made to me by the Pope's Nuncio affords *no proof of such a charge or understanding.*—Whether there be *other* allegations and facts circumstantial or direct, which may be presented to sustain this charge or not, I am not aware. And, as an honest man, I am bound to presume innocence until guilt is shown, in all cases, especially in a matter affecting so deeply the honor of the country as well as the high parties immediately implicated.

You need not fear, my dear sir, that any unwillingness on my part that I should be misrepresented to the injury of Mr. Pierce or the Pope's Nuncio, could operate to allow my name or opinions to be used or perverted to your injury. I wish to do justice to all and the cause of truth. Your integrity or veracity is not in question. You state what you believe to be correct. You only draw an *inference*, and form an *opinion* from a fact which you think is legitimate—but which I, with necessarily a better knowledge of the circumstances, feel confident, is erroneous and ill-founded. As to any supposed bias, political or otherwise, contrary to truth as I understand it, it is scarcely necessary to say that I would scorn to allow it to influence me. It is hardly necessary to say to you and others to whom I am at all known, that while I have never been a violent partizan or zealot, I have always been a consistent *Whig* in politics, and in religious faith a *Protestant*. But in the one and in the other, I have endeavored to exercise a spirit of toleration, as most congenial with truth and sincerity in both. And if while in active political life, though now for some time past out of the vortex, I have endeavored to practice toleration towards my opponents, I certainly will not now abandon a spirit so essential to republican freedom, and especially at a period in our affairs, when the nation needs the *united* efforts of *all* her conservative, patriotic and truly national men, of every party and section, to avert impending dangers which threaten our government and people, and, in an especial manner, our own region of the country.

As to several particulars which you report of our conversation in Raleigh, about the practices and worship of the Romish church in Spain, and especially as to the statement that many, or that any Protestants, denied the right of Christian burial, being given over to the '*anatomists*'—and as to the '*sale of indulgences*,' if you mean the sale of indulgences as practiced in, and before the time of the Reformation, and not the worship of the Virgin and the Cross, constantly found in public places of worship, and often in the public offices and streets, with inscriptions and placards attached, promising indulgence for sins on condition of prayer and payment of certain monies, with which every traveller in Spain and some other parts of the Continent is familiar—and as to some other less important particulars to which you refer in this part of your letter. I can only remark that there are several discrepancies from what was really said, and that you are evidently mistaken, without intending to be so, in several matters. I allude to it also for the purpose of showing how easy it is to make inadvertent mistakes, in attempting to report a casual conversation had in a cursory manner and in the frankness of social and friendly intercourse.—Deeming this portion of your letter irrelevant to the main subject, and that my reply may not be too long, I omit any further observation upon it.

As to that portion of your letter which refers to the publication of mine to you of the 6th of July. I have to say, that my desire and expectation was that if the subject was alluded to again in public, the correction should be made by publishing all and not merely a part of the letter—the *inferences* made by me as well as the facts stated—for I think that both were necessary to the correction requested and a just understanding of the matter. As, however, a similar statement was made in my letter to Mr. Ellis, of July 23d, which has been published, I do not now deem the publication of the one to you important. The copy of it, which you supposed you had forwarded to me was not the same, but a copy of my letter to you of the 20th July, requesting the publication of that of the 6th as soon as possible; of which letter, however, I had retained a copy when written.

As to the statement of the Union of July 28th, charging you with suppressing my letters, &c., &c., I freely admit there was cause of complaint. And as soon as I saw a notice of it in another paper, (for I did not see the Union itself,) I sent a note, dated July 30th, to the editors of that paper, of which I enclose a copy. Whether it has appeared or not in that paper, I do not know—but presume not, from your letter—and therefore, I will again, at once, forward a copy with a request that it be published, or that the offensive portion of the statement be corrected.

I remain, very truly and respectfully yours, D. M. BARRINGER.

HON. KENNETH RAYNER, Raleigh, N. C.

From the New York Ledger.

'LITTLE LILLY.'

Ah! watchful mother, patience and love can do no more; already your little one is within the shadow of the blessed land, and angel hands are outstretched to lead her to the good God who hath said, 'suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven!' Patiently and unwearyringly have you carried her in your arms from day to day, resting the little head upon your bosom, guiding the little feet through sunny paths in the day, and shading the soft light from the weary gaze of your child during the night; and yet, she must leave you; leave you to be no more the light of your eyes, the joy of your household, and the object of all your golden dreams of the future. How beautiful she seems to you, and as you kneel by her little bed, the almost wicked prayer ascends, that God may turn aside the angel of death from your hitherto happy home, and that the sweet voice of your child may once more gladden your heart. Slowly and wearily the dreamy eyes unclose, and fix themselves upon your face with their tender, patient light; the ruby lips part and a faint smile of recognition steals over the beloved features. 'Sing to me, mamma, and I will sleep again!' and as the lips unclose to utter the precious words, a gleam of moon-light falls from the half-open window, upon two pearly teeth, and causes them to glisten like diamonds. Softly you raise your quivering voice to comfort your dying child; again the bright eyes unclose, now the little white arms are clasped about your neck, and the last sigh is breathed out on your bosom. Still you gaze upon the face of your child, but her spirit has flown to him who placed her upon the earth, to cheer with her few bright sunny years your life, and cast a gleam of never to be forgotten sunshine, upon the weary path you are to tread. But mother, if you keep in the path marked out for you by him who has taken your darling, you will meet your dark-eyed Lilly in that land, where sorrow and sickness never come.

Sweetly sleeps your little Lilly,
Naught disturbs her peaceful rest·
Do not mourn for her then, mother,
For she dwells among the blest.

ISABELLA.

THAT IS A BOY I CAN TRUST.

'I once visited,' says a gentleman, 'a large public school. At recess a little fellow came up and spoke to the master; and as he turned to go down the platform, the master said. 'That is a boy I can trust. He never failed me.' I followed him with an eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned? He had got already what would be worth to him more than a fortune. It would be a passport to the best office in the city, and what is better, to the confidence of the whole community. I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by elder people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions formed of him, he has a character either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, 'I can trust him; he never failed me,' will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness and industry which he has shown at school are prized everywhere; He who is faithful in little will be faithful in much.'

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL

Energy is the nerve of business, the soul of success. Shame on the craven spirit that on a first repulse sinks into inertia! Pity and contempt be his portion. But thrice three cheers for him who when misfortune throws him, is up and on his feet again before the blow can be repeated. Such an one gives the world assurance of a man. He may droop for a moment, but instantly the tear is dashed away, the brow is uplifted. Determination unfurls her flag in his dauntless spirit, he sets his soul against his courage and wrestles with his luck. Dashed among rocks, and with a wreck in prospect, he yet steers safely out, sets every sail, and to the astonishment of those who thought his bark a total wreck, steers into port with flying colors He is up and on his feet again; up to meet other shocks if they must come; up to galvanize dead friendship into life; up to astonish those who gloried in his defeat; up to prove to them 'there's no such word as fail.'

☞ It is mind that gives beauty to the roses, and throws sublimity around the mountain or the comet, It is mind that envelopes the cascade with beauty, and the heavens with grandeur In proportion to the mind's breadth and depth, the store of information it possesses, and accumulated ideas of its experience, so are the intensity and loftiness of its enjoyment.

J. B. DYER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort, and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid; black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. See sign. JAMES B. DYER.

April 17, 1855.

PREPARE TO KEEP COOL.
MAGIC CREAM FREEZERS, &c.

AN extraordinary and astonishing improvement in cream freezing, will freeze in 4 minutes without labor, by a simple and elegant application of well known principles producing this desirable and surprising effect. A child ten years old can work it without difficulty. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 14 and 20 quarts.

Cream Freezers of the ordinary kind, complete, with pails, spoons, &c
Ice Picks; do Tubs; do Mallets
Wine Coolers, 1, 8, 3, 4 and 6 holes, some very elegant
Water do, metal and wood, of superior quality, to hold 7, 3 and 6 gallons
Preserving Kettles, of bell metal, brass, copper, iron, tinned and lined with porcelain
Preserving Pans, portable Furnaces of cast iron and clay; Furnaces for heating irons
Cistern Pumps, all sizes
Garden or Fire Engines; Watering pots, various sizes; Rotary Patent Ironing Machines, 8 on hand, and will be sold for $2 each
Roofing and Spouting, and all kinds of Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper work done to order at the shortest notice and in the best manner.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
my 8 6, Union St, Norfolk, Va.

TIN WARE
AND
SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON

business in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots, Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.
july 10—tf THOS. J. MISKELL.

WM. T. & J. M. HINTON,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
HATS, CAPS, &c.

HAS NOW RECEIVED HIS NEW STOCK of Fall and Winter goods for 1854. Read this list:

Black Silks and Bombazine, French and English Merinos, Fig'd Delanes of new designs, Silk and Wool Plaids, French and English Prints, High Col'd Ginghams, Silk and Cloth Talmas, Plaid and Cashmere Shawls, Plaid Alapacas, White and Red Flannels, Irish Linens.

Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Worked Collars and Undersleeves, Hem Stitched Handkchf's, Laces and Fringes, Edgings and Insertions, Black and Fancy Cravats, Ribbons and Trimmings, Jackonet and Swiss Muslins, Crimped Dimity, Umbrellas, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Ready-made Clothing, Carpeting, and Carpet Rugs, Blankets, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Brown and Striped Osnaburgs.

White and Black Kerseys, Sheeps Greys, Linen and Cotton Shirting, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Crockery.

GROCERIES.

Molasses, Syrups, Coffee, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars, Black and Green Teas, Candles, Starch, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Copperas, Soap, Lard, Camphor, Vinegar, &c., &c.

In calling the attention of my friends and the public to my stock of goods, I assure them that no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction.

ap 17 WM. T. & J. M HINTON,
Broadwater Street, City, N. C.

THE
E. CITY, BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
KNOX & JACKSON,
(*Successors to J. M. Whedbee,*)

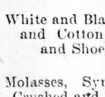
WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia, a large and varied assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.

Their stock, if examined, will be found to consist of the following articles:—Ladies' boots and shoes, Gaiter boots, black, fawn, bronze and other colors; Linen gaiters; English and French kid; French and American Morocco slippers, thick and thin soled; a superior bronzed slipper, besides various low-priced boots and slippers. Misses' boots, bootees and slippers; black, bronze and other colored gaiters; French Morocco, goat, patent leather, and other boots; black, blue and bronze slippers various styles. Children's boots, bootees, and gaiter boots; Morocco welt; assorted lace do.; colored gaiter do. of superior quality.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Superior French calfskin boots; American do.; patent leather do., a superior article; pegged boots of various styles from $2 to $5; Gaiter boots, Scotch brogans, Congress calf boots; various styles of kip, calf, and Morocco boots; bootees; kip brogans, &c.

BOYS' WEAR.—Calf and kip boots; calf and kip brogans, and a very superior article of boys' patent Montgomery's; youths' boots; bootees and shoes of same qualities and styles.



HATS AND TRUNKS.—A large assortment of various styles, from a 50 cents wool hat, to a $5 silk beaver, including every variety between said prices.

Travelling and sulky Trunks, and Valises, a fine stock.

The above goods have been laid in on favorable terms, and will be sold at reasonable profits to prompt customers. Be sure to call at the sign of the Black Boot on Road Street.

KNOX & JACKSON.
E. City, April 24, 1855.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

MR. J. E. BOUSH.—Sir. While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE,
Chaplain U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT. DEBILITY.
Extract from James Harris. Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself. he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness. through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AND EYES.
Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq. Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart: feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite: complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep: dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistular Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility: with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth City; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

GREAT FALL STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
No. 19 *Main Street,*
NORFOLK, VA.

WOULD call the attention of Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and Parents to their large and extensive stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

now in store which they offer for sale on the most reasonable and advantageous terms. A large portion of their Fall stock having been selected and purchased for cash by one of the firm, from the largest manufacturers and publishers in the country, they are prepared to offer

SUCH INDUCEMENTS

to their friends and customers as will defy all competition.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of
SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL,
LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS,

in every department of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Their stock of *Blank Books* is very extensive, and embraces Ledgers, Journals, Record, Letter, Invoice, Cash, Memorandum Books, &c. The most complete and elegant assortment of Stationery to be found in the Southern country. Also, about one thousand Reams of Paper at unprecedented low prices.

V. & G. would request the Booksellers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and surrounding country to call and examine their stock before going North, and all who are in want of Books and Stationery, or any other article in their line of business, are requested to look in at their establishment, feeling confident that they will make permanent customers of all who may favor them with a call. oc 11

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.

We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.

Metalic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.

T. PARR & CO.,
jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secret Diseases, Strictures, Weaknesses, and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the papers with glaring falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known. It is a medicine perfectly pleasant in its taste, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and, unlike other remedies, does not dry up the disease in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human race to untimely graves, thus blasting the brillient hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this Infallible Remedy. And as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found acting both as a cure and preventive.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated

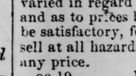
COM. FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oc 25

ELEGANT CABINET WARE
FURNITURE &c.



T. F. PARR, & Co. old-established stand of Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* to order every article of

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS

of all sizes. We will also furnish Rosewood, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And we have procured a new and elegant HEARSE, which is prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no pains will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR.

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS

NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger he has opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Brussels, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 10-4 to 16-4 wide.

Door Mat4 of every description, Stair Rods.

And a new article of Oil Cloth for halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms, superceding the use of Crash or Stair Carpeting, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

of all widths and at all prices.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAINS

of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Terry, Cloth, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Fringes, Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a large assortment of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also advertise in a few words to all whom it may concern, that he has

PAPER HANGING

or Wall Paper, and begs leave to state to the public that his stock was never larger, better assorted in regard to Colors, Patterns and Qualities, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found, at any price. W. A. WILLIS.

oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk.

SPLENDID BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,
AT THE "BEE HIVE"

500 YDS. magnificent new style and most splendid ever seen in this city, at a great bargain.

500 yds. plain changeable Silk, only one pattern.

1,000 yds. black Gro de Rhine and Gro de Naples of high lustre and best makes.

1,000 yds. printed and plain Grenadines, beautiful goods, cheap.

700 yds. plain and printed Barages, new styles and colors.

700 yds. soft finish satin striped Jaconet, new goods imported.

2,000 yds. of Mosquito Net, the cheapest ever seen in Norfolk.

5 cases Linens, suitable for family use, cheaper than the cost of importation, from 37½ to 44 and 50 cents per yard.

Magnificent assortment of Swiss Collars and Collarettes, under Sleeves, Hdk'fs, Edgings, Insertings, &c.

A splendid assortment of plain Swiss Muslins, dotted and figured do. Also a splendid assortment of broidered, colored, figured.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The subscribers having recently enlarged their store, and commodate the large and increasing demand for CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, with which they have been favored for the past year, have now a large room exclusively for that purpose, which is now to be found a complete assortment of the newest patterns, variously assorted, consisting of application, embroidered, plain and mourning, making, all together, the largest stock in Norfolk.

JAMES

No. 33, Main street, Norfolk.

N. B.—A splendid assortment of Oil Cloth and Matting on hand.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

JUST opened and opening this day a splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS

embracing all the fashionable styles of Barege de Laines, Bareges, Grenadines, Organdie Lawns, Embroideries, Shawls, Talmas, Mantillas, &c., and all bought under such circumstances as to afford them at great bargains. The subscriber is the place famous for great inducements to bargain chasers.

JAMES

2d door east of Talbot st., Norfolk.

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NATIONAL HOTEL

NORFOLK VIRGINIA

B. B. WALTERS,
Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well known establishment, I respectfully announce to my friends and the travelling public, that the house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout, and is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. In returning my sincere thanks to my friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to me for the last twenty years, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring them that nothing shall be left undone to make them at HOME while sojourning at the National.

N. B.—A four horse stage Coach will leave the "National Hotel" every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for E. City, N. C.

aug 14—1m

VICKERY &, GRIFFITH,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BOOK BINDERS, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 19, *Main Street, Norfolk, Va.*

KEEP constantly on hand, and for sale on the most advantageous terms, a most extensive and extensive assortment of Books of every variety and description, and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts, and have recently made arrangements with the principal publishing houses in the country, that will receive regular supplies of the principal and valuable Books as soon as they are issued from the press.

V. & G. also offer for sale one of the largest stocks of STATIONERY to be found in the Southern country, both for the school and writing house; and having now in full operation a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, with competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture every description of Blank Books, with punctuality and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States.

Country merchants and strangers visiting the city will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock before making their purchases, as we are confident that we can offer such inducements in quality, quantity and price.

V. & G. are agents for the celebrated pens of Conrad Meyer; also for Silas C. Hall's (Wilder's Patent) Salamander Safes.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH,
my 23 Norfolk.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of a number of old and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank